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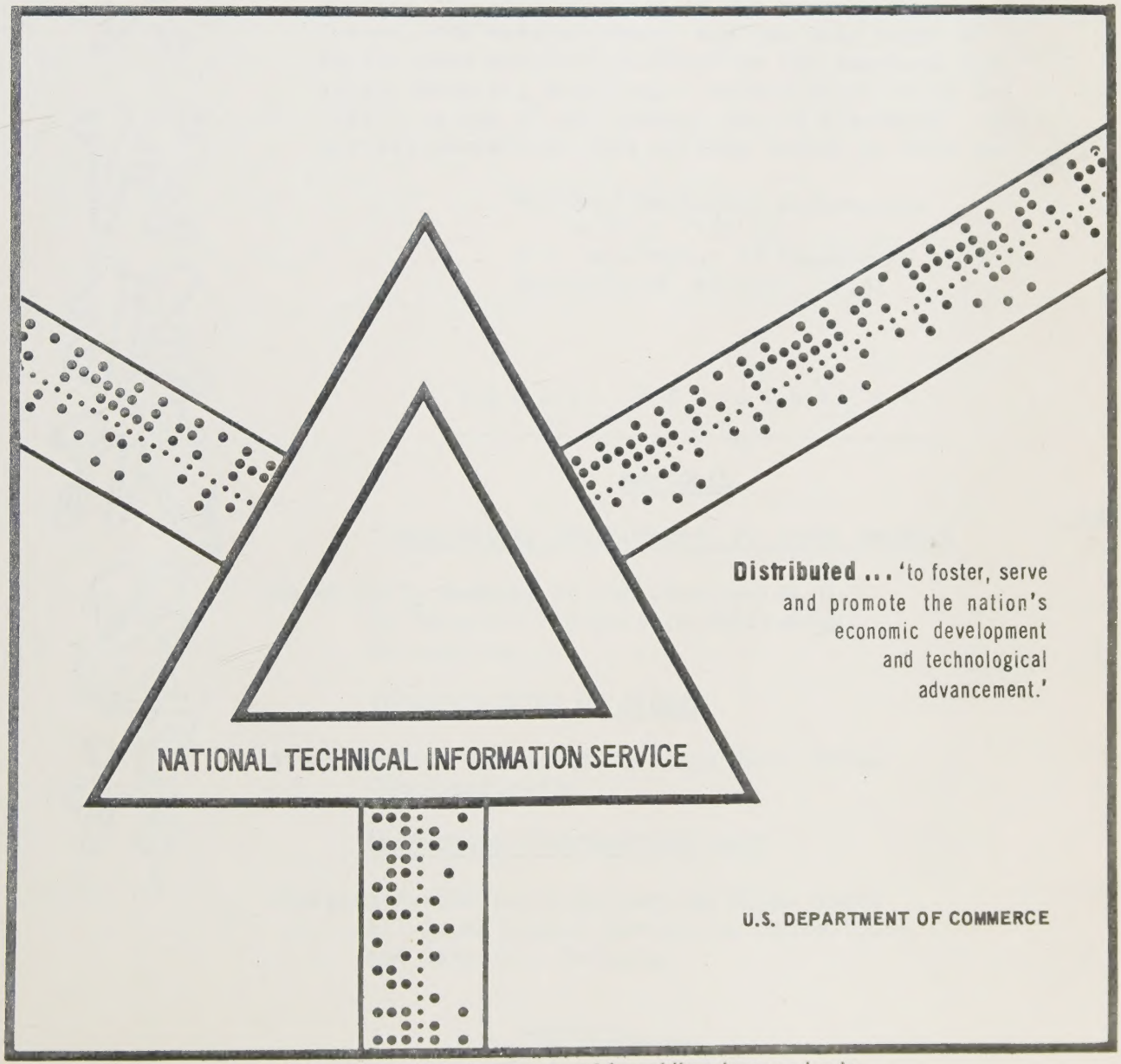
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

"IDEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT" OF PARTY MEMBERS

Teach Party Members in the Countryside To Be Vanguard Fighters in Continuing Revolution 1

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Study Marxist Works and Chairman Mao's Works Conscientiously 8

PRODUCTION-CONSTRUCTION CORPS

Sinkiang Production-Construction Corps Score All-Round Bumper Harvest in Agriculture and Livestock Breeding 11

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Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Agreement on Exchange of Goods and Payment for 1971 Signed in Peking between China and Bulgaria 59

CHINA AND CANADA

All-China Sports Federation Gives Banquet in Honor of Canadian Table Tennis Delegation 59

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President of Equatorial Guinean Republic Receives Chinese Ambassador 60

CHINA AND ITALY

China's First Ambassador to Italy Leaves Peking for Post 60

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Welcomed at Nagoya Meeting 61

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Gives Farewell Reception in Nagoya 62

China's "Photo and Products Exhibition" Opens in Tokyo 63

Sato Government Steps Up Pace in Tailing After US Imperialist Scheme of Creating "Two Chinas", Vainly Hopes to Reoccupy China's Territory Taiwan 64

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 65

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Peking 66

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Returns to Peking 67

Page

NATIONAL

LINE EDUCATION

Develop Line Education with the Fundamental Line as Its Principal Content 68

RE-EDUCATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Receive Re-Education and Carry Out Re-Study in the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles 73

LITERATURE

A New China Is Possible Only with the Communist Party 78

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Read the Works of Marx and Lenin Conscientiously, Study the Writings of Chairman Mao Conscientiously 88

EXPORT FAIR

Preparations for China's 1971 Spring Export Commodities Fair Completed 91

ELECTRONICS

Nanking Electronic Tube Factory Raises Output by Tapping Potentials 92

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Northeast China Rubber Shoe Factory Doubles Production by Making Technical Innovations 94

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

North China Production Brigade Reaps Good Grain and Cotton Harvests by Scientific Farming 95

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Peking Mobile Medical Team Serves Northwest China Countryside 97

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth Address Ceremony Marking Cambodian Queen's Birthday 101

Page

CHINA AND CANADA

All-China Sports Federation Holds Ceremony Welcoming Canadian Table Tennis Delegation, Chinese and Canadian Players Play Friendly Matches 105

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking 107

All-China Sports Federation Gives Banquet in Honor of Colombian Table Tennis Delegation 107

All-China Sports Federation Holds Ceremony Welcoming Colombian Table Tennis Delegation, Chinese and Colombian Players Play Friendly Matches 108

CHINA AND INDIA

Jen-min Jih-pao's Commentator's Article: What Are Indian Expansionists Trying to Do? 109

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Osaka on Friendly Visit 111

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs Receives Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim 111

NIXON'S APRIL 7 TV SPEECH

Nixon's "Troops Withdrawal" Hoax Exposed 112

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet in Honor of KPA Women's Basketball, Volleyball Teams 114

TABLE TENNIS TEAMS

Some More Table Tennis Delegations to Visit China 114

CHINA AND TURKEY

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Turkish Correspondent 115

Page

CHINA AND US

US Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking 115

All-China Sports Federation Gives Banquet in Honor of US Table Tennis Delegation 116

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Peking 117

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Bear in Mind the Great Target of the Revolution and Advance with Vigor and Vitality 118

MASS LINE

Develop Our Party's Excellent Style of Maintaining Close Ties with the Masses 122

STRUGGLE-CRITICISM-TRANSFORMATION

Strengthen the Building of Revolutionized Thinking in the Leading Body of Schools, Set in Motion the Penetrating Development of Struggle-Criticism-Transformation in Schools 126

MULTIPLE UNDERTAKINGS

Strengthen Leadership, Make Rational Arrangements for the Active Development of Diversified Economy 130

INDUSTRY

Northeast China's Penchi Iron and Steel Company Beats First Quarter Production Targets 138

New Advances by Industry in Nanking 139

MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Women Army Surgeon Firmly Carries Out Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line in Medical and Health Work 140

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BRITAIN

English Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking 143

Page

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Gives Cambodian New Year's Day Banquet in Honor of Responsible Members of China 144

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends in Osaka Prefecture and Kansai Area Welcome Chinese Table Tennis Delegation 146

Some Members of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leave Tokyo For Home 147

CHINA AND NEPAL

Members of Goodwill Delegation of Nepalese National Panchayat Give Impressions on China Tour 148

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking 149

CHINA AND US

All-China Sports Federation Holds Ceremony Welcoming US Table Tennis Delegation, Chinese and American Players Play Friendly Matches 150

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 19, 1971 No. 4880

****
* NATIONAL *
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"IDEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT" OF PARTY MEMBERS

Teach Party Members in the Countryside To Be Vanguard Fighters in Continuing Revolution

- Experience of Party branch of Ch'enchiachuang brigade, Tat'ung hsien, Tsinghai Province, in strengthening ideological building of the Party

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 4, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Party organization should be composed of advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." Obeying this great teaching of Chairman Mao and proceeding from the ideological reality of the basic-level Party organizations and of the Party members, the Party branch of Ch'enchiachuang brigade, Houtzuho commune, Tat'ung hsien perseveringly used Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the new Party Constitution to educate the broad masses of Party members. Because a firm hold had been taken of the Party's ideological development, the Party members of this brigade continuously heightened their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of sustained revolution and the Party branch of this brigade fully played its role of a bastion. This gave a great impetus to the brisk development of revolution and production in the whole brigade. This brigade became an advanced unit in Tsinghai Province in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Disseminating Socialist Ideas, Criticizing the Capitalist Trend

The Party branch of Ch'enchiachuang brigade comprised ten Party members. Most of them came of families of poor and lower-middle peasants. They had a warm love for Chairman Mao and the socialist system. But for some time, because the Party branch slackened ideological education, some Party members had

only a vague idea of the class struggle and line struggle. Seeing that none of the 33 households of commune members of the whole brigade was a household of landlords or rich peasants, they thought that "Chenchiachuang was a small brigade which had few people and where the conditions were not complicated, so that class struggle did not exist there." For this reason, they pulled the cart with their head bent and without looking at the road.

This state of affairs attracted the close attention of the Party branch. The Party branch realized that: Some Party members cherished these living ideas because the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" and "theory of peace within the Party" had not been wiped out from their minds.

Accordingly, it organized all Party members to study Chairman Mao's doctrine of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat conscientiously, and to study this passage in the new Party Constitution, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism." It also led Party members to review and sum up the history of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in this brigade. This made them understand:

The struggle between the two lines in the countryside has always been very violent. It is pinpointed in the basic question of whether we take the socialist road or the capitalist road and whether we uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat or the restoration of capitalism. There are no landlords and rich peasants in Ch'enchiachuang, but this does not mean that the ideas of the exploiting classes have been wiped out; means of production belongs to the collective, but this does not mean that man's thinking has been revolutionized. The remnant influence of the force of the small producers' habits and erosion by the bourgeois and revisionist ideas in society have determined that the question of "who will win" in the struggle between socialism and capitalism in the political and ideological spheres will take a very long period of time to settle. Therefore, the basic task of ideological development for a rural Party branch is to continuously instill socialist ideas into the minds of the Party members, to criticize the capitalist tendency, to lead the masses to take the socialist road firmly and unswervingly, and to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. Otherwise, the Party members cannot be advanced elements of the proletariat and the Party organization cannot play its role as a bastion.

On the basis of this understanding, the Party branch of Chenchiachuang brigade roused the Party members to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and to squarely criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It also taught them to distinguish between the proletarian ideology and the bourgeois ideology, between socialism and capitalism, between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and between advanced elements of the proletariat and ordinary commune members. The Party members understood clearly: To be an advanced

element of the proletariat, we must conscientiously make a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, completely remold our world outlook, and go in the fore to destroy self-interest and establish devotion to public interest, to embark on the socialist road and to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In spring last year, a commune member of another brigade came to Ch'enchiachuang to buy potato of a fine strain on a barter basis. Communist Han Sheng-wen's wife gave away 200 catties of potato in exchange for 100 catties of wheat from this commune member, receiving 50 catties of wheat too much according to the ratio of exchange laid down by the state. With the help of the Party branch, Han Sheng-wen came to understand that 50 catties of wheat was not worth much money but close attention should be paid to the bourgeois ideas thus revealed.

Accordingly, he set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class at home, in which Chairman Mao's teaching about "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" was studied and Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of merging public with private interests" was criticized severely, thereby helping his wife see her mistake. He carried the 50 catties of wheat which was received in excess, walked a few dozen li and sent it back to the commune member concerned. The cadres and the commune members of that production brigade were touched, saying: "This communist of Ch'enchiachuang has high socialist consciousness. He has sent us not only the wheat, but also the revolutionary spirit of fighting against self-interest and repudiating revisionism."

After raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two roads, the broad masses of commune members consciously resisted corruption by the bourgeois ideology that came from society and were more determined in taking the socialist road. For some time, the handful of class enemies incited the commune members to abandon farming, in favor of commerce and to engage in speculation. When this evil wind blew into Ch'enchiachuang, the Party branch very quickly realized that this was a reflection of class struggle. Thereupon, it organized the Party members and the masses to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Only socialism can save China," and to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's "four freedoms" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash severely, thereby relentlessly smashing the class enemies' sabotage activities. The cadres and the commune members of the neighboring communes and brigades praised Ch'enchiachuang as a socialist position which could withstand even a grade-12 typhoon and its communists as red sentinels who consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Establishing Ambitious Target of Communism, Increasing Consciousness of Continuing Revolution

In the past decade after its establishment, the Party branch of Ch'enchiachuang brigade closely followed great leader Chairman Mao and actively led the broad masses to carry out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. On the road of socialism, victories were won one after another, grain output increased one year after another, the collective economy was consolidated and developed continuously,

and ever greater contributions were made to the state. The leading members of the Party branch had the happiness of seeing great leader Chairman Mao many times. Their advanced deeds were popularized and commended many times in newspapers. More and more people came to visit and study in this brigade. In the face of this excellent situation in revolution and production, the Party branch of Ch'enchiachuang brigade maintained high vigilance against the growth of arrogance and complacency and consciously summed up its experience and lessons in this concern.

In 1963, it led the masses to fight against hardship by relying on their own efforts. Three men pulled a plow in tilling the land and five men pulled a big cart to deliver manure, thereby transforming the alkaline land. As a result, grain output of this brigade increased by over 60 percent within three years and the outlook of poverty began to change for the better. At the time, some of the Party members and the masses thought that work on revolution and production was "near completion." Helped by this idea of "near completion," the evil practice of capitalism came back and some people took the sidetrack of "paying closer attention to side occupation than to farming" and consequently suffered many hardships.

In the face of a new victory, the Party branch reviewed this historical experience once again and saw clearly that: Arrogance and complacency are the deadly enemy to sustained revolution. As soon as one cherishes arrogance and complacency, one will become blind and depart from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

What made some of the Party members and the masses cherish arrogance and complacency? After making an analysis, the Party branch of Ch'enchiachuang brigade found that one of the major reasons was that they were contented with minor achievements, did not have an ambitious target of the revolution and failed to follow Chairman Mao in continuing the revolution and advancing forever. Therefore, it constantly took the education of the Party members in the ambitious target of communism and the heightening of their consciousness of continuing revolution as an important part of the content of ideological development of the Party.

After the Party's "9th Congress," it held study classes many times, organized the Party members to study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and such assertions as "The ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism" in the new Party Constitution, and helped them to master materialist dialectics, to learn to look at a problem by the method of dividing one into two, to overcome their blindness and heighten their consciousness, to further establish an ambitious target of communism and to continuously detect their shortcomings in the continuing revolution.

After studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, Hu Ming-chuang, secretary of the Party branch, found three shortcomings: First, compared with Tachai, the per-mow output in Ch'enchiachuang was almost 50 percent lower although it exceeded 500 catties; second, a comparison of things in this brigade showed that there was a great difference in output between two localities and between two crops; third, compared with the requirements laid down in the new Party Constitution, the demands imposed on the Party branch and the Party members lagged very far behind.

To detect shortcomings and to make improvements continuously, the Party branch organized the Party members and the masses to go by groups to visit and learn things from five units in the province, which were advanced in learning from Tachai in agriculture, thereby making them see that there were units better than their brigade.

One of the committee members of the Party branch had taken the post of a cadre ever since the liberation and had contributed toward improving the natural outlook of Ch'enchiachuang brigade. But in the face of achievements, he once cherished the living idea that "I am old and I have come to the end of the road of revolution." During his visit and study in Tashihchia brigade Kueite hsien, he saw that Kuo Ting-yuan, secretary of the Party branch of this brigade, was already in his seventies and yet he continued to make revolution. He was deeply educated and raised his revolutionary spirit again. He was determined to draw the cart of revolution until communism was achieved.

Thus educated, the Party members of Ch'enchiachuang realized that, on the road of struggle for the great communist cause, ideological revolutionization had no end and the struggle for production and scientific experiment would never remain at the same level. They were fully confident of being able to lead the broad masses to advance bravely in the revolutionary course indicated by Chairman Mao. In 1970, Ch'enchiachuang again made new development in revolution and production. After defeating the natural disasters resulting from a prolonged period of low temperature and rainy weather in spring, drought and hailstones in summer and serious waterlogging in autumn, it again reaped a bigger harvest of grain than that in 1969, a year of bumper harvest, thereby making a new contribution toward the state.

Cherishing the Ideal of World Revolution, Shouldering the Heavy Burden of Emancipation of Mankind As A Whole

After Ch'enchiachuang brigade became an advanced unit in the whole province in learning from Tachai in agriculture, its Party branch paid attention to teaching Party members to look forward to T'ien-an-men while they were working in Ch'enchiachuang and to make revolution while bearing the affairs of the world in mind. It held a special study class to "learn and show concern for the situation as a whole." It organized the Party members to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Some comrades consider only the interests of their own small group and ignore the general interest. Although on the surface this does not seem to be the pursuit of personal interests, in reality it exemplifies the narrowest individualism" and "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account," to study the requirement that Party members must "work for the interests of the vast majority of people of China and the world" as laid down in the new Party Constitution, and to learn from the people of Tachai their communist style of loving the country and the collective.

In the course of study, it led the Party members to further destroy the departmentalism of considering only the interests of the small group and to establish the over-all viewpoint of considering the general interests, to destroy the world outlook of emancipating oneself alone and establish the broad-minded viewpoint of emancipation of mankind as a whole.

Ho Ying-lan, a woman communist, was sold away as a child wife in the old society when she was 12. She was brutally oppressed and exploited by the landlord class. It was great leader Chairman Mao who delivered her from the sea of suffering. But after being elected as a vice chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, she once thought that "it was a disadvantage to be a cadre and it was better to be a commune member." After studying the new Party Constitution, she realized that she would not be an advanced element of the proletariat if she considered her own emancipation alone and forgot that millions upon millions of class sisters in the world had not yet been emancipated

Accordingly, she shouldered the burden of revolution on her own initiative and led the women of the whole brigade to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and to raise their political consciousness, thereby playing the role of "half the population" in the three great revolutionary movements.

The three production brigades neighboring Ch'enchiachuang brigade had long remained backward. The comrades of the Party branch of Ch'enchiachuang brigade felt ill at ease over this point, thinking that they had not done their duty. With the support and consent of the higher-level Party organization, they and the Party branches of these three brigades formed a Party general branch committee with Hu Ming-chung, secretary of the Party branch of Ch'enchiachuang brigade, as the secretary, so as to popularize in a better way the experience of the Party branch of Ch'enchiachuang brigade in strengthening political and ideological work, and so that these brigades could promote each other and make progress together. The communists of Ch'enchiachuang said: "Ch'enchiachuang alone could produce 2,000 catties of grain per mow. But this could not meet the needs of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. Only by advancing together with thousands upon thousands of fraternal brigades can we make a greater contribution toward humanity." They firmly stated: We will carry the load even if it is still heavier, so long as we can help fraternal brigades make progress!

To turn its experience of increasing production into a common asset of fraternal units, Ch'enchiachuang brigade gave away to other communes and brigades in exchange for other crops seeds of a fine strain which gave higher yields and which had been cultivated through arduous labor for many years in the past and had been reaped, threshed and stored by individual households. After the autumn distribution in 1970, the brigade still had 3,000 catties of fine strain wheat left. Li Wen-fa, communist and responsible person of the scientific experiment group, learned that three production teams in Chingyang commune lying a few dozen li away needed this kind of wheat. Thereupon, he brought letters to these production teams asking them to come to barter. More than 2,000 catties of this wheat was sold by barter. In 1970 alone, Ch'enchiachuang brigade gave away in exchange for other goods more than 90,000 catties of various crops of fine strains, making these results of scientific experiments bear fruit in nearly 100 units.

The Party branch of Ch'enchiachuang brigade perseveringly and unswervingly uses Chairman Mao's doctrine of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the new Party Constitution to educate Party members,

thereby inducing a tremendous change in their mental aspect and continuously raising their ideological consciousness. The Party members cherish the ideal of world revolution, shoulder the heavy burden of emancipation of mankind as a whole and vigorously lead the broad masses on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside to advance in great strides along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

- Ch'ing-hai Jih-pao reporter and
NCNA reporter

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Study Marxist Works and Chairman Mao's Works Conscientiously

- Leading cadres at and above the hsien level organized by the Party core group of Shantung provincial revolutionary committee to increase their capacity for distinguishing between genuine and false Marxism and between materialism and idealism and heighten further their consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 4, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, April 3) The great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "In giving cadres Marxist education, it's better to make them understand more. This is to say that we should promote Marxism and not revisionism."

In line with such a teaching, the Party core group of the Shantung provincial revolutionary committee has recently launched continuously study classes and organized leading cadres at and above the hsien level to study in separate groups over different periods Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works. By summing up experience in the struggle between the two lines in association with the three major revolutionary struggles, they have heightened their ability to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism and between materialism and idealism. Their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is further heightened.

Study classes have been held in Shantung Province from November last year to the present for a total of over 900 leading cadres at and above the hsien level. In the light of the condition of these leading cadres, the study classes have upheld the principle of settling for only the bare essentials and stressed the study of "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," "Speech at the CCP National Propaganda Work Conference," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other important works from Chairman Mao and also the "Communist Manifesto" of Marx and Engels and Lenin's "The State and the Revolution" and other relevant important works. The students were made to lay emphasis on understanding such basic concepts as "practice first," "one dividing into two," classes, class contradictions and class struggle, etc. On the basis of conscientious study, the students closely combine ideological reality with work practice and sum up experience in the line struggle and try to find out the rules that govern things.

In "The State and Revolution," Lenin pointed out, "The dictatorship of a class is not only necessary to class society in general and to the proletariat who have overthrown the bourgeoisie but also necessary to the whole historical period spanning capitalism and "classless society," i.e., communism. Only by understanding this point can we know the essence of the Marxist doctrine of state."

The leading cadres at and above the hsien level attending the study classes seriously studied such an important passage from Lenin and repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great theories on classes, class contradictions and class struggle.

They have come to understand further that the socialist society covers a very long historical period and that in this historical period there exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle, with political power remaining at the center of class struggle. To consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and prevent a capitalist comeback, we must insist on continuing the revolution and carrying through to the end socialist revolution on the political, economic, ideological and cultural fronts.

Many comrades pointed out that to heighten the consciousness of continuous revolution, we must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and study Marxist theories on proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship. It was unanimously pointed out that without launching class struggle and without promoting proletarian dictatorship we would not be able to seize political power or consolidate the political power already seized.

Through study, discussion and criticism, the students have further acquired a deeper knowledge of the Party's basic lines for the whole historical socialist period, and are determined to grasp vigorously class struggle and two-line struggle, recognize accurately and handle correctly the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and the contradictions among the people, and be vanguard fighters amidst the storms of class struggle in the conscious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the process of conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the students have linked the history of the two-line struggle in the Party with a vigorous effort in criticizing the reactionary idealist sinister trash such as "transcendentalism," "theory of supremacy of productivity," "theory of human nature," "theory of the dying out of class struggle," etc., spread by swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind. Through a process of criticism and repudiation, they have heightened their ability to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism.

They said that the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i was most sinister for its opposition to the proletarian dictatorship. We cannot just occupy ourselves with the business of seeking bumper harvests all the year round. We must first take up class and line struggle. Concerning the Party's basic line for this historical socialist period, we "must discuss it every year, every month, every day to get ourselves well acquainted with this problem."

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The change of world outlook is the most fundamental change." In the serious study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the students have closely linked their own ideological reality with a vigorous effort in remolding their world outlook. In the protracted nature of class struggle, in the danger of a peaceful evolution and in the importance of the tasks shouldered by themselves, many comrades saw the urgency of a transformation of their world outlook. Some leading comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee said that as those in authority, they must conscientiously study and assiduously remold their world outlook. Only so can they wield power and exercise power properly for the proletariat; otherwise, they may follow the wrong line and lead the masses down the wrong path. Therefore, to study conscientiously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought is a revolutionary need and a need in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

Through a short period of study away from their work, the students have heightened their consciousness of "reading conscientiously." They said that without conscientious study in the past, they were in a serious state of blindness. When others wielded hoes they also wielded their hoes, and when others sowed seeds, so did they. As people used a broadcast seeder so did they. When they did right, they failed to sum up the relevant experience. When they did wrong, they failed to draw a lesson therefrom. After studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, they became enlightened and clear-sighted.

Back at the work posts, we are determined to continue studying assiduously Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, heighten the consciousness of line struggle continuously and follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution all our life.

* * *

PRODUCTION-CONSTRUCTION CORPS

Sinkiang Production-Construction Corps Score All-Round Bumper Harvest in Agriculture and Livestock Breeding

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 5, 1971)

Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, "Be prepared for war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," cadres of various levels belonging to the Sinkiang Production-Construction Corps of the PLA as well as the broad masses of fighters of the reclamation army, have actively unfolded a mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, and in the first year of the seventies, an all-round bumper harvest in agricultural and livestock products has been scored.

In 1970, the total output of grain and cotton showed an increase of 15 and 40 percent respectively over 1969, and the total number of cattle kept at the end of the year was 20 percent higher than that kept at the end of the previous year. The yield of grain and pastoral products both set the highest historical level.

There appeared a large number of Tachai-type advanced units throughout the Corps. The 7th agricultural division on an area of 1,000,000 mow established a record harvest of an average per mow yield of 410 catties of grain and 96 catties of ginned cotton. The great increase in agricultural and livestock productions has stimulated the development of industrial production. Following the development of industrial and agricultural production, a very great change took place in the financial situation. In the first year of the seventies, the Sinkiang Production-Construction Corps has turned the corner on deficits and become self-sufficient.

In the upsurge of learning from Tachai in agriculture that swept the country, the Party committee of the Sinkiang Production-Construction Corps last year concretely summed up the experience and lessons of some units to further heighten consciousness of learning from Tachai.

Thanks to its firm adherence to the road of Tachai since 1964, the 4th company of a certain regiment stationed in a high and chilly mountainous region has produced an average of more than 500 catties of grain per mow for seven consecutive years, and each fighter of the reclamation corps produced an average of more than 11,400 catties of grain a year for the state.

Yet another regiment, which in the past had been under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, paid attention only to the grasping of production, without bringing proletarian politics to the fore, and failed to develop the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture properly. As a result production was not carried out well and the regiment had to buy back grain from the state for its own consumption. In the winter of the year before last, the leading members of the Party committee of this regiment made a comparison with Tachai to discover the gaps, and realized that the difference was in the failure to smash completely the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to establish the spirit of Tachai.

Accordingly they went deeply into the companies to lead the broad masses of the fighters of the reclamation army. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought they carried out a deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, heightened the awareness of the broad masses of fighters of the reclamation army of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and roused their fighting spirit of taking the initiative and relying on their own efforts. In a single winter, they dug a de-alkalization ditch more than 40 kilometers long on alkaline soil, grew good crops and won a harvest. The story of this unit was a great education for everyone.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the so-called "good strip land, good forest belts, good ditches, good roads, and good habitation points" were the targets to be aimed at by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Sinkiang in a big way in the countryside, but they did not mention the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore or the heightening of the people's socialist consciousness.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of fighters of the reclamation army, in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, have in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "Politics is the commander, the soul" and "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work," firmly grasped this principle without changing direction. No matter what kind of interference was encountered, the orientation of bringing of proletarian politics to the fore would not change; no matter how pressing or urgent the tasks, the position of placing politics in command would remain the same.

In the development of agricultural production, should we rely on our own efforts or on the elements and on the state? The question is a reflection of the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines. The broad masses of cadres and fighters of the Production-Construction Corps have conscientiously studied the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle of Tachai, criticized the erroneous thinking of "stretching out their hands for help" and resolved by relying on a red heart and a pair of hands to build anew the features of the frontier.

The broad masses of fighters of the reclamation army under the 1st agricultural division, taking Tachai as an example, have battled against nature and the elements, repaired and built water conservation projects, and in just a year's time, built on the uppper reaches of the T'a-li-mu River a reservoir that can irrigate more than 200,000 mow of land, and created a favorable condition for the building of stable and high yield fields.

The broad masses of fighters of the reclamation army of the 2nd agricultural division, demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, have by making use of their free moments from farming, dug a drainage ditch spadeful by spadeful some 181 kilometers long, and built 35 underwater locks. The water conservation work that year immediately brought result, and enabled the T'a-li-mu reclamation region, which used to be deficient in food grain, to become self-sufficient.

The reclamation area of a certain regiment was condemned by foreign "specialists" as "an unconquerable saline and alkaline march of the world." The broad masses of fighters of the reclamation army, following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, displayed their high spirit and dauntless fighting will, launched a heroic and stubborn battle against the saline and alkaline ground. In 1970, the whole regiment planted 23,000 mow of paddy with an average per mow yield of 517 catties, and changed the saline and alkaline marsh.

* * *

PLA AND FARMING

All Units of the PLA Give Active Support to Spring Farming

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 5, 1971)

All units of the PLA, in accordance with the teaching of great leader Chairman Mao on "Support the army and cherish the people" and "Do not let the opportunity slip away, grasp the links of production and strive for better achievements than the previous year," have in the period before the advent of the busy season in spring farming, sent out a large number of Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams to the countryside in active support of spring farming and production and to contribute their efforts toward reaping a new bumper harvest in agriculture for the coming year.

This year is the first in the 4th Five-Year Plan to be carried out by our country for the development of our national economy. Leadership organs of various units of the PLA, in further laying down Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, "Be prepared for war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," have considered giving support to agriculture and seizing the 10th consecutive bumper harvest in China's agricultural production as an important political task to grasp. Spring comes early to the land south of the Yangtze, and the units stationed in such places as Canton, Foochow, Wuhan, Nanking, Kunming and Chengtu have sent out tens of thousands of commanders and fighters, organized into Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams, to the frontlines of agricultural production around "Spring Commences." In the north where the weather is still cold, the units in such places as Peking, Tsinan, Shenyang, Lanchow and Sinkiang, without waiting for the land to turn green, have also sent out a large number of commanders and fighters to help make preparations for farming and production. The vast land mass of the motherland is brimming over everywhere with the militant fellowship as the armymen and civilians joined together to carry out spring farming.

In supporting spring farming, the broad masses of commanders and fighters, in warm response to the great call of Chairman Mao, "Carry out education on ideological and political lines," in the whole Party, have placed in a primary position the helping of the local revolutionary committees and the broad masses of revolutionary people in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and heightening their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the Foochow Military Region, in the Ch'angkang brigade of Hsingkuo hsien, have together with the people of Ch'angkang, a former model village, studied the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, further strengthened various political work systems, and by placing Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of spring farming and production, obtained a very great victory.

The commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the Canton Military Region in the Shanhsia brigade of Paoan hsien, in helping the cadres and commune members to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching of "Never forget the class struggle,"

have made a study of the history of the local struggle between the two lines, analyzed the problems in the current struggle in line, and unfolded a deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thereby enabling the socialist field in the countryside to be constantly consolidated and developed and spring farming and production to be carried out with enthusiasm and fervor.

The Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of a certain unit of the Shanghai Garrison Command, together with the cadres and commune members of the Wahsieh commune in Nanhui hsien, have studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," and looking back on the condition of the struggle between the two lines in the countryside, harshly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's heinous crimes of sabotaging agricultural production, thereby enabling everyone to further heighten consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strengthen their sense of responsibility in carrying out agricultural production well for the revolution.

The commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the Nanking Military Region, in helping the leading bodies at various levels of Feihsi hsien, Anhwei Province, to hold many consecutive terms of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, have organized the cadres and commune members to conscientiously study and lay down Chairman Mao's various general and specific policies concerning the development of agricultural production to enable spring farming to be carried out better and better still.

Chairman Mao teaches, "In industry learn from Tach'ing, in agriculture learn from Tachai, the whole nation should learn from the PLA." The broad masses of commanders and fighters in the process of supporting spring farming and production, have with the greatest revolutionary ardor, energetically propagated the experience of Tachai, helped the leading bodies at various levels in the countryside and the broad masses of people to further draw up measures for learning from Tachai, fiercely grasped the fundamental principle of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people and setting in motion the continued penetrating development of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

The commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the Shenyang Military Region have organized one propaganda team after another and sent them deep into the neighboring countrysides where they are stationed, to help many production teams operate and learn from Tachai study classes, to exchange and learn from Tachai experience and to further bringing about an upsurge in learning from Tachai and carry out spring farming.

The commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the Tibet Military Region stationed on the banks of the Yalutsangpu River, together with the local herdsmen of the Tibetan nationality, have looked for gaps in comparison with Tachai, so as to enable everybody to heighten their consciousness in continuing to make the revolution, and whipped up still greater revolutionary work zeal. They are determined, on the basis of 12 consecutive years of bumper harvests, to seize a still greater harvest.

The commanders and fighters of a certain unit supporting spring farming and production in Ch'ingt'ai hsien, Kansu Province, in order to change the drought-ridden feature of the locality, have taken the revolutionary spirit of the people of Tachai together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in changing nature and the elements, built water conservation projects and opened wells against drought to create conditions for winning a harvest this year.

In order to assist properly the people's communes in the countryside to fight this battle for spring farming and production, the various units have also thrown in a large amount of manpower and material in their active support to the frontlines of agricultural production. The logistics departments and farms of many units have also transferred a large number of transportation vehicles to give support to agricultural transportation; mobilized various machines in support of water conservation construction, spring farming and spring sowing in the countryside. Some of the units have organized many visiting maintenance and repair teams to carry out repairs on tractors, pumps, spades and shovels as well as farming implements of communes and production teams, and also helped the poor and lower-middle peasants train their own technical ranks. Some of the units have also sent out medical teams, that on the one hand take part in productive labor, and on the other hand, give treatment and medicine to the poor and lower-middle peasants, and actively carry out spring prevention and treatment work for sickness.

The commanders and fighters of the various units are fully making use of the excellent opportunity in supporting spring farming and production to unfold activities to learn from the localities and to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants in breadth and in scope, and further strengthen the revolutionization and militarized building of the units themselves.

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RURAL TRADE

An Important Task of Rural Commercial Departments

- Working personnel of P'ingtingshan Supply and Sales Cooperative, Hsinnung hsien, heighten the consciousness of two-line struggle, overcome erroneous thinking and help production teams carry out on a firm basis the guideline, "Take grain as the lever in seeking all-round development"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 4, 1971)

Helping energetically production teams in the firm implementation of the guideline, "Take grain as the lever in seeking all-round development" is an important task for rural commercial departments. By relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants, P'ingtingshan Supply and Sales Cooperative, Hsinnung hsien, Liaoning Province, has vigorously grasped two-line struggle and helped the production teams in the firm implementation of the guideline, "Take grain as the lever in seeking all-round development." This has consolidated the development of the rural socialist collective economy and helped increase the income of commune members. It has also helped open up sources of supply for commerce and stimulated a larger turnover in purchases and sales and a more vigorous rural commerce.

Heighten the Consciousness of Two-Line Struggle and Strengthen Consciousness of Implementation of the Party's Guidelines and Policies

At the outset, some people of this supply and sales cooperative held that helping production teams in the firm implementation of the guideline, "Take grain as the lever in seeking all-round development" was a matter that had "nothing to do with ourselves" and claimed that "we are in the buying and selling business and not in the farming business." Thus the implementation of this great guideline was taken as an "extra job." Was it a matter that had nothing to do with ourselves? The revolutionary committee of the Supply and Sales Cooperative organized the workers to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Develop the economy to insure supplies." They summed up the experiences and lessons gained and learned by the cooperative in this respect.

A few years ago, plastic sheets were introduced in growing seedlings in view of a cold temperature high up on the mountains here. At that time, some production teams lacked funds for the purchase of plastic sheets. Comrades of the Shangch'ing Sales Branch energetically helped a production team to cultivate mountain forests in a planned manner and develop sideline production, so that the required funds were obtained. Though hit by early frost, the rice crops here still brought a bumper harvest.

Influenced by the remnant poison of "business first" and occupied solely with the business of buying and selling, the comrades of another sales branch never cared about a production team's lack of funds for the purchase of plastic sheets. As a result, the relevant production team followed the old farming method and suffered a drop in rice output due to an attack of early frost.

An analysis of these two typical cases gave everyone a living education in two-line struggle. Everyone has come to understand that helping production teams in the firm implementation of the guideline, "Take grain as the lever in seeking all-round development" is an important task for socialist rural commerce. The idea of "having nothing to do with ourselves" represents the remnant poison of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Though the idea of "having nothing to do with ourselves" had been eliminated yet some people still had the erroneous idea that "handling grain is a good guarantee and handling sidelines is a bad risk." They did not dare to render production teams energetical help in the development of sideline production.

After unearthing this problem, the revolutionary committee of the Supply and Sales Cooperative organized in time the workers to study Chairman Mao's teachings, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and "Take grain as the lever in seeking all-round development." They put in its proper place the relationship between support for agriculture and support for sidelines. Meanwhile, they summed up the experience of the Supply and Sales Cooperative which helped the Tatientzu No. 1 Team to change the features of poverty through persistently taking grain as the lever in seeking all-round development and taking sidelines as a spur to agriculture to bring about a larger grain output. In the past, the team was known throughout the commune as one in difficulties which had to "buy back grain sold to the state for its food requirements and get loans for its expenses."

In the winter of 1968, under the leadership of the commune revolutionary committee, the comrades of the Supply and Sales Cooperative went into the midst of this production team. On the one hand, they fervently disseminated Mao Tse-tung's thought and on the other, subjected themselves to ideological remolding through participation in labor. Together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, they sought regeneration through their own efforts and fought amidst hardship bringing rivers and streams under control. While giving priority to the development of grain production, they opened up local resources for sidelines and developed multiple undertakings. After two years of hard struggle, the per-mow grain output of this team for last year rose from 250-odd catties to over 590 catties. Income from mountain forests, pig-breeding, medicinal herbs and other multiple undertakings showed an increase of 300 to 500 percent compared with 1968. Through an increased income from multiple undertakings and the purpose of hand-operated tractors, electric motors, husking machines, weed-cutting machines, pulverizers, etc., an effective boost was given to the development of agriculture. The label of poverty was removed.

Through studying Chairman Mao's teachings and summing up the experience of the Tatientzu No. 1 Team, everyone came to realize that helping production teams in the development of sidelines did not involve any risk but failure to act according to Chairman Mao's guidelines and policies would mean the greatest risk. It is entirely right and proper to help production teams in taking grain as the level in developing multiple undertakings and taking sidelines as a spur to food production to consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy. Not the least risk is involved in so doing.

Go To the Midst of Communes and Brigades To Make Investigations and Studies and Make a Success of Work in a Down-to-Earth Manner

With the ideological problem solved, the Supply and Sales Cooperative sent a certain number of persons deep amidst production brigades to lend a helping hand to cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. Through making investigations and studies and summing up experience, they worked out in a down-to-earth manner measures for the implementation of the guideline, "Take grain as the lever in seeking all-round development," having regard to the demands set in the state's plans. They did the following:

(1) In line with local conditions and possibilities, a production brigade was helped first to grasp well food production and develop multiple undertakings at the same time. In Tunghsing brigade, very favorable conditions existed for the development of multiple undertakings. But in the past, they concerned themselves only with grain production and not multiple undertakings. Together with the cadres and the experienced old peasants, they climbed uphill to look for the sources of material. While insisting on "taking grain as the lever," they worked out plans for the development of multiple undertakings and for more items of sideline production. This brigade had over 130 male and female laborers. After a close check up, they assigned a certain number of laborers to sideline production. Thus the all-round development of agricultural and sideline production was assured. Commune members' enthusiasm for production was also further roused.

(2) Typical experience in the development of multiple undertakings was seriously summed up and popularized. Under the leadership of the commune revolutionary committee, the Supply and Sales Cooperative fought against the inclination of some brigades' toward the development of sidelines of a temporary nature that bring quick results without paying attention to those sidelines of a long-term nature. They seriously summed up the experience of some brigades who, with the primary development of grain production taken as a prerequisite, made rational arrangements for the handling of sidelines that yielded results in the same year and also for the energetic development of sidelines of a long-term nature, so that a year-by-year increase in income was achieved, with sidelines made to support agriculture. Such experience was popularized throughout the commune. In the past, only two brigades of this commune grew the principal medicinal herbs required by the state. Now there are 18.

(3) Publicity was conducted among the masses about the proper implementation of the Party's policies. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and strategy are the lifeblood of the Party," the Supply and Sales Cooperative led by the commune revolutionary committee went into the midst of various production teams to carry out seriously and firmly the Party's various economic policies. In the autumn last year, this commune reaped a bumper harvest in mountain products and wild fruits.

At that time, some people held that to send commune members to collect mountain products was to "put money in command." The comrades of the Supply and Sales Cooperative went over to the Tungchialing brigade and joined the cadres and commune members of the brigade in studying Chairman Mao's great teachings,

"Take grain as the lever in seeking all-round development" and "Be prepared for war and against natural disasters and do everything for the people." A clear line of distinction was drawn between the development of multiple undertakings and occupation with commerce to the neglect of agriculture. Everyone was helped to understand that under unified leadership, an effort to collect mountain products and wild fruits not only helped provide funds for grain production but also made available a greater supply of resources for the industry and the people's livelihood. Taking advantage of the free time before autumn harvesting, this brigade sent commune members to collect within the space of four days over 50,000 catties of acorns and over 12,000 catties of gallnuts. This enabled various production teams to increase their income by more than 80,000 yuan.

(By the Finance and Trade Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Fushun Municipality, Liaoning; the Revolutionary Committee of Hsinnung Hsien; the Revolutionary Committee of P'ingtingshan Commune, Hsinnung Hsien)

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Unfold Procurement and Supply Activities At Sea in Support of Fishery

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 4, 1971)

Active over the churning waves of the Yellow Sea and the rough waters of the Gulf of Chihli dotted by the sails of fishing junks is a red fleet of vessels warmly welcomed by the fishermen--the Sea Service Fleet of the Aquatic Product Service Station of Chuangho hsien, Liaoning Province.

This fleet was brought into being during the struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The offshore fishing grounds of Chuangho hsien lay 20-odd li off the seaside at their nearest points and over 100 li at their remotest. Some of the fishing vessels were small and poorly equipped. After setting sails for the open sea in the morning, they drew in their nets at dusk to return to the coast to sell their catches. The greatest part of their time was spent on sailing back and forth. Not only was production hampered but also the quality of products suffered.

The workers of the Aquatic Product Service Station took note of this and considered it a matter of great urgency. They studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Develop the economy to insure supplies" and vigorously criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They shattered the old practice of sitting still waiting for the arrival of customers. They were determined to provide supplies at the open sea and collect aquatic products straight from fishing vessels, in order to save the fishing people unnecessary sailing and give them more time for fishing. For two years, from Ch'engshant'ou of the Shantung Peninsula to T'iehshan Gorge of the Liaotung Peninsula, from the Gulf of Chihli to the mouth of the Yalu River, they broke their way through choppy water and burning seas, doggedly making purchases and rendering services alongside vessels. Full of enthusiasm, they preached Mao Tse-tung's thought and devoted themselves to serving aquatic production and the fishermen's livelihood. The broad masses of fishing people affectionately praised them as "a shop at sea" devoted to aquatic production "thoroughly" and "completely."

It's not an easy thing to maintain persistently the practice of making purchases at sea. Great difficulties are involved with a small crew who had to cope with a large volume of purchases. The comrades of the Service Fleet said loftily,"With the red sun shining through our hearts, all difficulties and hazards in the world will give way." Every time fish and shrimps were collected, the captain gave a hand checking the weight and making out the bills while the chief officer led several workers to put in blocks of ice for cold storage purchases. Big blocks of ice weighing up to 100 catties had to be hauled overhead from the hold, several at a time. The job is so strenuous as to bathe one in sweat. But everyone firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be resolute and have the courage to make sacrifices and overcome all difficulties to win victory." Brimming over with vim and vigor, they fought for seven or eight hours in a row without ever complaining of hardship or fatigue.

By collecting catches at sea, the Service Fleet has enabled the fishing people to continue their operations at sea without interruption. However, if they stay in operation too long, they must have an uninterrupted supply of means of livelihood. In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Serve the people wholeheartedly," the workers of the fleet, while purchasing catches, energetically provided the fishermen with fresh water, firewood, rice, oil, salt, nets, oil skins, ropes and other means of production and livelihood.

Once, the fleet went to an island for water but it happened that a long dry spell there had resulted in an inadequate supply of water. To insure the fishermen's water needs, the workers lugged buckets across sandy beaches and over mountain ranges looking for sources of water everywhere. On finding a water source, they scooped out the water ladle by ladle, and with shoulder poles they carried it bucket by bucket to the fleet to insure a timely supply for the fishing people.

An old fisherman said with emotion, "In all the 50-odd years of my life and the 30-odd years of my fishing career, I have never seen anything like that. All the fishermen have today has come from none other than the venerable Chairman Mao."

The Service Fleet not only enthusiastically servesthe fishing people of the hsien but also wholeheartedly servesthe fishing people of fraternal areas. In April last year, the Service Fleet sailed from the Liaohsi Fishing Grounds to the Shantung Fishing Grounds to give the latter the benefit of its services. Halfway, it came across a motor-operated fishing junk which had stalled because of a machine breakdown. With production interrupted, the fishermen were in a state of great anxiety. On learning this, the Service Fleet decided to send its chief engineer Comrade Niu Wen-fu to help with the repairs. At that time, a typhoon of the 8th grade was blowing. Waves churned up to a height of 30 or 40 feet. The two vessels could not be tied up together. His heart overflowing with enthusiasm, Comrade Niu Wen-fu immediately jumped into a sampan and rowed across to the other side in disregard of the towering waves and raging seas. In one day, he had the motor fixed. The fishing junk sprang back into life.

By relying on a red heart and two hands, the Service Fleet at sea has thus showed no fear for still greater hardships suffered for the sake of the revolution and no fear for still more tiring work done for the sake of the people. Assiduously and tirelessly, they have moved around over a wide expanse of sea all the year round, and continuously added to the list of service items and supply items. Over the past two years, they have collected over 1,000,000 catties of fresh fish and, at the same time, supplied the fishermen with 150 tons of fresh water, 25,000-odd catties of vegetables, common salt, sauce, alkalies, more than 34,000 catties of firewood and over 70,000 catties of diesel oil and also medicines of common use, matches, tobaccos and pastries, candies, and other supplies. (By the Reporting Group of Armymen and Civilians of Chuangho hsien)

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LOCAL CCP CONGRESS

Third Shantung Provincial Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, Third Shantung Provincial Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Apr. 8, 1971)

the third shantung provincial congress of the communist party of china was held here from april 1 to 5, with the loving attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress.

a total of 1,488 delegates took part in the congress. following chairman mao's teaching on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party, they conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the documents of the ninth party congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, and summed up the experience of shantung province in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. the congress stressed that all party members in the province should, in conscientious response to the call of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, painstakingly study books by marx and lenin and assiduously study chairman mao's works, study dialectical materialism and historical materialism, criticize idealism and metaphysics, make efforts to remould their world outlook, fundamentally raise their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and strive to step up party building ideologically and theoretically.

with profound proletarian feelings, the delegates went to a people's commune chairman mao has inspected, the peiyuan commune in tsinan's licheng county, to study chairman mao's great revolutionary practice and participate in collective productive labour there during the congress. the delegates happily reviewed the fighting course they had traversed in closely following the great leader chairman mao in making revolution. they said: it is chairman mao who, in the years of the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the war of liberation, led the armymen and people in shantung in winning great victories in valiant struggles against the japanese aggressors and the kuomintang reactionaries. it is chairman mao who in the period of the socialist revolution and socialist construction approved the experience of chenchiachuang agricultural co-operative in chufu county, lichiachai's tashan agricultural co-operative in chunan county and four other units in running the co-operatives, and came to shantung to make inspections. chairman mao's great calls "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and "people's communes are fine" are inspiring the people of shantung to advance valiantly in the great struggle to build the socialist motherland. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, chairman mao has made a series of wise instructions to guide the people of shantung from one victory to another in vigorous class battle. helped by the people's liberation army, we seized back that portion of power usurped by a handful of capitalist-roaders, smashed the attack and sabotage of a handful of class enemies, and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

reviewing the past and looking forward to the future, the delegates were deeply moved. they said: high is the taishan mountain, but higher still is the goodness of chairman mao; deep is the yellow sea, but deeper still is the goodness of chairman mao. our party owes what it has today and we working people owe what we have today to chairman mao's wise leadership and chairman mao's revolutionary line. the delegates cheered enthusiastically: "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, comrade yang teh-chih, head of the group, made to the congress a work report entitled "under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth national party congress, strive to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat". he said: since the ninth national congress of our party, there have been very rapid and splendid changes in the situation in shantung province. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is developing vigorously, the army and the government and the army and the people are uniting closely, and the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation is deepening. great successes have been achieved in purifying the class ranks and in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste, and great achievements have also been made in party consolidation and building. there is a new upsurge in economic construction. the entire countryside is seething with the mass movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai". in learning from tachai, the masses of the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants firmly grasp what is fundamental -- educating people in mao tsetung thought, giving prominence to the struggle between the two lines and promoting the revolutionization of the leading bodies. as a result, profound changes have taken place in the countryside. the output of both grain and cotton in 1970 was the highest in the province's history. the output of grain was 19 per cent more than that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, and cotton output was 37 per cent more. the total industrial output value was also an all-time high, doubling that of 1965. the output of steel was 2.3 times the 1965 figure, the coal output shot up by 38 per cent and the output of chemical fertilizer and power-driven farm machinery was 5 times that of 1965.

he said: under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, we will continue to develop the splendid situation in revolution and production and fulfil the fighting tasks set by the party's ninth national congress and the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party. we must continue to grasp firmly the movement for striking at the counter-revolutionaries and opposing corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste, do a still better job in consolidating and building the party, deepen the revolutionary mass criticism and carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously. we must strengthen the party's over-all planning and unified leadership over economic work. in economic construction, we must give first importance to agriculture so that it can, within a short period, reach the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development. in industry, we must lay stress on the iron and steel industry and vigorously expand raw and other material industries; and it is necessary to step up local industrial construction. under the guidance of

chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", let us hold high the banner of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and promote socialist construction to a new upsurge.

comrade yang teh-chih stressed: it is essential to grasp party building as a matter of vital importance. to arm the whole party with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is fundamental for stepping up party building. all party members and cadres of the province, leading cadres at all levels in particular, must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", learn to use the marxist-leninist law of the unity of opposites to observe socialist society and heighten our consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. he said: since the ninth party congress, especially since the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, leading members of the party organizations at all levels and the communist party members of the province, in warm response to the call of chairman mao and the party central committee, have conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, deepened the revolutionary mass criticism, vehemently criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's sinister book on "self-cultivation" and his six sinister "theories" (see note), and vigorously criticized the reactionary idealist trash such as "transcendentalism", the "theory of productive forces" and the "theory of human nature" peddled by wang ming, liu shao-chi and swindlers like them. they have thus further raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism. we must continue to firmly grasp the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, strive to remould our world outlook, and make a clear distinction between materialism and idealism, between the correct line and the wrong line and between socialism and capitalism, so as to further heighten our consciousness of continuing the revolution and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

comrade yang teh-chih said: following chairman mao's teaching, we have since last year taken advantage of the excellent victorious situation to launch a wide-spread self-education movement of opposing arrogance and conceit and promoting modesty and prudence. in connection with their practice, the broad masses of party members and cadres carry out criticism and self-criticism, correctly approach themselves in the light of the viewpoint of "one divides into two" and foster the idea that the masses are the real heroes, so that they can attain new merits and make new contributions for the people; this has improved the party's style of work. we must forever remain modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness so as to ensure a continuous advance along the revolutionary road.

comrade yang teh-chih said: shantung province is an outpost in national defence. we must follow chairman mao's great teaching: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and cherishing the people and further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, make good preparations against any war of aggression, and build shantung into an indestructible iron bastion.

the delegates unanimously approved comrade yang teh-chih's work report after animated discussions. 36 delegates spoke

at the congress. in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution and through repeated discussions and democratic consultation, the congress elected 90 members and 25 alternate members to form the third shantung provincial committee of the communist party of china. the new provincial party committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the new party committee elected 11 standing committee members, and elected comrade yang ten-chih first secretary, comrade yuan sheng-ping second secretary, and comrades chang chih-hsiu, pai ju-ping and su yi-jan deputy secretaries, of the new provincial party committee. this has been approved by the central committee of the communist party of china.

the first plenary session of the new provincial party committee adopted a decision on strengthening education in ideology and political line. the members of the party committee pledged to hold aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, closely rally round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and lead the communist party members and revolutionary masses of the province to win new, still greater victories.

(note: the six sinister "theories" are: the theory of "the dying out of class struggle", the theory of "docile tools", the theory that "the masses are backward", the theory of "joining the party in order to climb", the theory of "inner-party peace" and the theory of "merging private and public interests.")

FARM MACHINES

Northeast China Farm Machinery Plant Does Well in Supporting Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 8, 1971)

the technical transformation of agriculture in the fuhsin mongolian autonomous county of liaoning province has been given a powerful impetus by its farm machinery plant, which has been turning out needed farm tools for a decade.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the plant has invited representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants to join the workers in managing the plant.

the plant used to make parts for railway and mine equipment. in 1960, the workers and cadres turned the plant toward serving agriculture in line with chairman mao's teaching and with the approval of higher leadership. from that time dates the struggle between the two lines on how to run the plant.

from the very beginning, the local capitalist-roaders opposed the policy of industry serving agriculture. they alleged that special attention must be paid to important enterprises and refused to supply raw material and equipment for the making of farm machinery. however, the workers

and cadres followed chairman mao's road and relied on their own efforts to overcome difficulties. they built small blast furnaces for smelting iron, built coke-oven batteries and made equipment by using local resources. in less than a year, they turned out 400 tons of iron and 510 tons of coke, made and renovated 26 sets of machinery and turned out batches of farm tools.

a bad element, who usurped a leading post in the plant, peddled the revisionist trash of "profits in command" of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, alleging that "it was unprofitable to make products for agriculture" so as to change the orientation of production. the workers and cadres sharply criticized the fallacy. they said: "seeking profits is the aim of bourgeois management. our socialist enterprises support agriculture from the interests of the state." the workers went to villages to find out what farm machinery the poor and lower-middle peasants wanted. within a few years, they designed and made more than 70 new types of farm mechinery that the peasants needed.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they summed up the experience in the struggle between the two lines since the founding of the plant, and further raised their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the county is rolling country with a serious erosion. it has lost 400 hectares of farmland because of this. the poor and lower-middle peasants have tamed mountains and slopes to prevent erosion and get good harvests. their representatives reported all this to the workers after they entered the plant. with the poor and lower-middle peasants in mind, the workers soon designed and made a new type of plough for digging ditches on mountain slopes. pulled by a tractor, the plough can dig 15,000 metres of ditches every day, equivalent to the labour power of 680 men. a brigade completed the ditches in eight days, protecting more than 800 hectares of farmland. this would have taken two years if done by hand. 80,000 hectares of the county's 100,000 hectares of hilly arable land was improved by these ploughs.

five communes in the county have alkali and sandy soil. representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants wanted a machine to remove this bad top layer. after discussions, the workers decided to produce a big deep-ploughing plough. the design called for a two ton plough that goes one metre deep. the factory lacked the large equipment needed to process the big parts. the plant revolutionary committee initiated a technical innovations campaign among the workers. the plough was built in a month by welding instead of forging and by using a number of small machine tools to process the big parts. tests were made in a production brigade in october 1969. as soon as the tractor started up, the big plough-share, weighing 200 kilogrammes, bit into the soil to the depth of more than one metre and turned it up. the success of this experiment saved the poor and lower-middle peasants a lot of manpower.

fuhsin used to have dry spells nine out of every ten years. in line with chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", the poor and lower-middle peasants built water conservancy projects. the members of the lakela production brigade in chaoshukou people's commune sank a well at the foot of the mountain. but they had no equipment

to lead the water up the slope. the workers in the farm machinery plant made a pump that can raise water 125 metres.

the peasants were very excited and said: "now we can lead water up the mountain. we thank chairman mao and our worker brothers exclamation"

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the farm machinery plant has produced more than 649,000 sets of mechanized or semi-mechanized farm machines including five-share ploughs and machines for sowing, weeding, threshing and crushing, and more than 357,000 parts including plough shares and plough moldboards. they repaired more than 120,000 tractors and other farm machinery. a number of communes and production brigades are now highly mechanized. this has helped consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy.

the farm machinery plant is expanding its service to agriculture. a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants suggested that they should build some small plants in the remote mountainous areas so that farm tools could be made and repaired on the spot. the plant accepted the suggestion and transferred some workers to the mountainous areas where they built two small factories. it also provided eleven sets of equipment to support other farm machinery repairing shops run by the communes. the big plant in the city cooperates with the small ones in the mountainous areas, thus serving agriculture even better.

the plant has set up eight farm tool experimental stations in the county, at which the workers improve and trial-produce new types of farm machines and tools with the poor and lower-middle peasants. the peasants had long wanted a machine to make ridges. guided by the plant revolutionary committee, the experimental stations improved a weeding machine to make ridges at the same time.

in order to use the tractors more fully, the plant made a tractor-drawn levelling machine that the peasants wanted. this saved considerable manpower and created favourable conditions for bringing large tracts of land under irrigation and ploughing by tractor.

the use of increasing numbers of farm machines and tools called for more technicians. the plant started short-term training classes to train technicians from the sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants. in the past two years, more than 260 technicians have been trained.

SILKWORMS

East China Peasant Rears Silkworms in Four Seasons

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Apr. 8, 1971)

liu te-shu is a member of the mouchiatuan production brigade of hsinsia county in east china's shantung province. he recently wrote an article telling how he uses chairman mao's philosophic concepts to guide his work and can rear silkworms the year round. following are excerpts from the article:

silkworms used to be reared only in spring and autumn in the east part of shantung province. i was assigned this work in 1967. i noticed that after the spring and autumn silkworm crop, a lot of mulberry leaves remained unused. i thought it would be a fine thing to feed silkworms with the leaves in summer and winter. so i decided to try.

i set about making experiments the next summer. some people said: "what nonsense to feed silkworms in summer exclamation no one before has ever done so." i thought this was conservative thinking by people who lacked the courage to try new things. i decided to follow chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", break with conventions and continue the experiment.

i met difficulties. a temperature of about 26 degrees centigrade is suitable for the growth of the caterpillars. but the temperature in my rearing house rose to 35 degrees. the heat made the caterpillars less inclined to nibble the leaves. i tried to lower the temperature but the result was not satisfactory and the caterpillars remained the same. i got worried. then after midnight one day i observed that they were nibbling eagerly. i thought perhaps it would be good to feed them at night. but it was said in books that this should not be done because that was when they rest and grow. could the worms grow well if fed at night? i could not make up my mind.

chairman mao teaches: "we must encourage our comrades to think, to learn the method of analysis and to cultivate the habit of analysis" and "the analytical method is dialectical. by analysis, we mean analysing the contradictions in things." following chairman mao's teaching, i analysed what was said in books. the books referred only to spring and autumn worms and this might not be true to summer worms. i made an experiment on two trays of worms. i fed both in the daytime and fed only one tray at night. after some time i found that the worms fed at night weighed over one-fourth more than the others. my idea was confirmed. from then on, i fed all the worms at night and they grew well.

i then took measures to deal with parasitic flies. my painstaking efforts yielded good results and the output was high that summer. this smashed the convention that silkworm cannot be bred in summer.

in autumn that year i pondered over the possibility of breeding silkworm in winter. i thought that it would be a contribution to the revolution if i succeeded. someone told me: "winter silkworm breeding is impossible in shantung province because of the weather." "what are you going to feed them with after the mulberry leaves fall?" he asked. but i knew from experience in autumn silkworm breeding that only those leaves

on the lower branches are plucked and that at least one-third of the leaves are left intact for winter protection. these leaves begin to fall with the first frost. if i waited till the frost and started to pick the leaves before they begin to wither, the trees would be protected for the winter and the leaves could provide good feeding for winter silkworm breeding. in this way the annual silk cocoon output could be increased.

i began my experiment after i solved the problem of feed. i installed a stove in the room to prevent low temperature from affecting the growth of the silkworms. then snow fell and the temperature dropped sharply. observation showed that during the day those silkworms near the stove nibbled actively while the others were apathetic; at night, even those near the stove became less active while the others stopped nibbling altogether. could they survive the low temperature? i took a few of them out of the room for the night and found them motionless the following morning with the temperature at two degrees below zero centigrade. i carefully took them into the room. after half an hour they slowly began to nibble again. this showed that they had strong resistance to cold and that they could grow normally if a proper room temperature was maintained. in accordance with their resistance to cold, i lowered the room temperature at night and heated up the room in the day to facilitate better feeding. the experiment was a success.

the experience proved that summer and winter silkworm breeding is entirely feasible. analysis shows that summer and winter silkworm breeding has favourable and unfavourable aspects. it is hot in summer and pests are frequent. these are unfavourable aspects. on the other hand, the silkworm grows faster and the season is shorter. these are favourable aspects. in winter, the silkworm takes longer to grow. they generally take eight to nine more days than the spring variety for hatching and other purposes. this is the unfavourable aspect. on the other hand, there are few pests in winter. this is the favourable aspect.

i continued my experiments in summer and winter silkworm breeding in 1969 and 1970. cocoon output reached a high level. i am determined to do well in studying and applying chairman mao's philosophic thinking and continue to do well in breeding silkworm for the revolution.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 9, 1971)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a film reception at the embassy yesterday evening at which a chinese colour film on a modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" was shown.

the reception was attended by abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission of albania and chairman of albanian-chinese friendship society; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; kico ngjela, minister of trade; thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; milo qirko, minister of communication; shinasi dragoti, minister of construction; and representatives of mass organizations.

the film was warmly welcomed and praised by the comrades at the reception.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Newly-Appointed Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Sofia, Apr. 8, 1971)

chao chin, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of bulgaria, presented his credentials yesterday morning to georgi traikov, president of the presidium of the bulgarian national assembly.

president traikov had a conversation with ambassador chao chin.

present on the occasion were mincho minchev, secretary of the presidium of the national assembly; ivan baszev, minister of foreign affairs; kiril shtelev, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and others.

all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in sofia were also present.

ambassador chao chin arrived here on april 1.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Fetes RGNUC Delegation

(NCNA-English Conakry, Apr. 5, 1971)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia headed by foreign minister sarin chhak now visiting guinea.

present at the dinner were kaba mamadi, guinean secretary of state in charge of internal commerce; kouyate dieli bacar, guinean secretary of state in charge of external commerce; and diallo abdoulaye, director of the office of the guinean ministry of state for foreign affairs.

also present were vu hac bong, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to guinea; son ryong sun, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to guinea; and diplomatic envoys of other friendly countries here.

ambassador han ke-hua, foreign minister sarin chhak and officials of the guinean government spoke at the dinner.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Cambodian Queen on Her Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Apri. 8, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to cambodian queen sisowath monivong kossamak nearirat, warmly greeting her on her birthday. the message reads:

her majesty the queen

sisowath monivong kossamak nearirat

phnom penh

on the occasion of the birthday of your majesty, i extend to you my warm congratulations and best wishes. i wish you good health and longevity exclamation may the cause of the khmer people for independence and liberation emerge triumphant exclamation may the traditional friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples be evergreen exclamation

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

april 8, 1971

RGNUC Minister Extends Thanks to Chinese Table Tennis Delegation for Firm Solidarity With Khmer People

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1971)

keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, recently sent a message to chao chengmung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation now in nagoya of japan, expressing thanks to the delegation for its firm solidarity with the khmer people during the 31st world table tennis championships and at the i.t.t.f. congress, and extending the warmest congratulations on the successes recorded by the chinese table tennis players at the 31st world table tennis championships.

Foreign Ministry of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Sends Note to Chinese Embassy to Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1971)

the ministry of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia sent a note on april 3 to the embassy of the people's republic of china to cambodia. the note reads in full as follows:

the ministry of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia presents its compliments to the embassy of the people's republic of china and has the honour to inform you that the cambodian table tennis federation, member of the international table tennis federation (i.t.t.f.), founded by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the khmer people have learned with satisfaction and interest the news about the presentation of the urgent joint draft resolution put forward on march 25, 1971 by the representatives of the table tennis associations of the people's republic of china, the socialist republic of romania, the democratic people's republic of korea and the united arab republic to mr. a.k. vint, honorary secretary general of the international table tennis federation.

the draft resolution demanded the expulsion of the so-called "table tennis associations" of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique and saigon puppets and asked the i.t.t.f. to immediately invite the cambodian table tennis federation under the leadership of the r.g.n.u.c. to the i.t.t.f. congress and to the 31st world table tennis championships. it forcefully reaffirmed that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman is the sole legal government representing the cambodian people.

the draft resolution and the talk in writing to the press issued on march 27, 1971 by the spokesman of the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china have been greeted and supported by the public opinion of the world, especially that of japan, and by numerous japanese personages, particularly mr. koji goto, president of the japan table tennis association.

this courageous stand of the associations and personages has also done justice to the sacred cause of the khmer people who are waging a people's war of resistance to drive out of cambodia the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their saigon and other mercenaries, to completely eliminate the traitors of phnom penh and to recover national independence.

the table tennis federation of cambodia and the r.g.n.u.c., under the leadership of the n.u.f.c., warmly express their sincere thanks and fraternal gratitude to the government of the people's republic of china, to the chinese table tennis association and to the great chinese people for their very friendly attitude towards the kingdom of cambodia and the cambodian people.

we avail ourselves of this occasion to denounce and condemn vehemently the treacherous plots perpetrated by a handful of individuals within the international archery federation (fita) and the international lawn tennis federation (iltf) who, loyal to u.s. imperialism, try to create viciously "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". we firmly support the just stand taken by the archery association of the people's republic of china and the all-china sports federation in deciding to withdraw from the fita and the iltf and to sever all relations with the two organizations controlled and used by u.s. imperialism to grossly interfere in the internal affairs of the chinese people.

the ministry of foreign affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the embassy of the people's republic of china the assurances of its highest consideration.

ministry of foreign affairs of
the kingdom of cambodia

peking, april 3, 1971

embassy of
the people's republic of china
cambodia

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1971)

a canadian table tennis delegation led by margaret walden, secretary general of the canadian table tennis association, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china upon invitation after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships.

the delegation includes members of the men's team errol caetano, larry lee and derek wall and members of the women's team helen simeri, violetta nesukaitis and joyce hecht, and fellow travellers florence inward, jean neuberger and norman hecht.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, tsou po-hsien, ling ching and yu chih-chao, and coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team.

also present was w.c. jonnson, attache of the canadian embassy in peking.

when the canadian table tennis players alighted from the plane, chiu chung-hui, coach of the chinese table tennis team and women's singles champion at the 26th world table tennis championships, wang chuan-yao, coach of the chinese table tennis team, and players including chou pao-chin, liu ya-chin, yu yi-tse and li teh-yang shook hands with them and expressed warm welcome to the canadian guests from the other side of the pacific ocean. head of the canadian delegation margaret walden said happily: although we have been on chinese soil for only one day, we are deeply impressed by the warm and friendly hospitality the chinese people have shown us.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylonese Minister Receives Chinese Geological Prospecting Team

(NCNA-English Colombo, Apr. 8, 1971)

t.b. subasinghe, ceylonese minister of industries and scientific affairs, yesterday received the chinese geological prospecting team led by chiang yuan-chang and had a cordial talk with them.

present on the occasion were j.v. fonseka, permanent secretary to the ceylonese ministry of industries and scientific affairs, and other officials of ceylon. yen pei-ten, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy in ceylon, was also present.

the chinese geological prospecting team arrived here recently to help prospect mines at the request of the ceylonese government.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Chile

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1971)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived in santiago, capital of chile, by air yesterday on a friendly visit, according to a report from that city.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were alcides leal, vice-minister of the chilean ministry of foreign affairs, and ricardo letelier, deputy chief, and other officials, of the department of protocol of the foreign ministry.

the chinese delegation was also met by ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile, and cheng pei-tang, member of the chinese government trade delegation and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy.

doan van, head of the trade representation of the democratic republic of viet nam in chile, and pak ryong ho, commercial representative of the democratic people's republic of korea, were also present.

Chilean Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1971)

clodomiro almeyda, minister of foreign affairs of chile, yesterday afternoon received the visiting chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, according to a report from santiago.

clodomiro almeyda had a cordial and friendly talk with members of the delegation.

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1971)

a delegation of the chinese academy of sciences led by yueh chih-chien, head of the delegation, and hao meng-pi, deputy head of the delegation, left here by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to korea at the invitation of the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese academy of sciences and other departments concerned including shih huang, chung yu-yi, chu ko-chen, wu yu-hsun and chang yun-chih.

hyon jun guk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and kim jae suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, were present at the station.

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 9, 1971)

the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences with yueh chih-chien as its head and hao meng-pi as its deputy head arrived here by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to korea at the invitation of the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by han hyon gon, vice-president of the d.p.r.k. academy of sciences; yun ryong su, director of the foreign liaison bureau of the d.p.r.k. academy of sciences; han dong sik, director of the machinery institute; and choe sung gyu, vice-director of the silicate institute.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and chen hsing-nung, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Ambassador Gives Film Reception in Oslo

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1971)

hao teh-ching, chinese ambassador to norway, gave several film receptions in oslo recently, at which the colour film "taking tiger mountain by strategy", a modern revolutionary peking opera, was shown, according to a report from the norwegian capital.

among the guests were norwegian government officials, foreign diplomatic envoys, leading members of the norway-china friendship association and representatives of the socialist youth league (marxist-leninist) of norway and friends of all walks of life.

the film was warmly received by the audience.

some friends who had seen peking opera before made the following remarks: "what a contrast that the heroes of the people have taken the centre of the stage which used to be occupied by those lords and ladies exclamation" "it is a brilliant example of an old traditional art serving revolutionary purposes exclamation" the audience were deeply impressed by the shining images of the proletarian heroes in the film. one of them said: "these images are living. the words they sang are so brief and yet so inspiring exclamation i really felt my heart beating together with theirs."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Banquet in Honor of Romanian Government Delegation Returning from China

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 7, 1971)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a banquet at the embassy this evening in honour of the romanian government delegation headed by comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, which paid a visit to china not long ago.

present at the banquet were: corneliu manescu, minister of foreign affairs; vasile vlad, head of the foreign relations department of the central committee of the romanian communist party; nicolae nicolae, first vice-minister of foreign trade; and others.

chinese counsellor wang chan-yuan, military attache lin chien, commercial counsellor peng jun-min and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

during the banquet comrade gheorghe radulescu and others spoke of the successes of their visit to china and the warm reception accorded to the delegation by the chinese party and government leaders and the people. the guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

China's 490th Serious Warning against US Imperialist Military Provocations

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1971)

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of tung island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province between 09:32 hours and 09:40 hours on april 8.

between 12:32 hours and 17:22 hours on april 9 a u.s. warship intruded into china's territorial waters in the area of tung island and yungnsing island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to these military provocations by the u.s. military plane and warship, to issue the 490th serious warning.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 20, 1971 No. 4881

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Integrate Conscientious Study with Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation

- Three-support and two-military personnel of a certain PLA unit stationed in Peking increase their ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism and incessantly heighten their initiative in executing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 5, 1971)

(According to NCNA) In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching "We must compare before we can differentiate," the CCP committee of a certain PLA unit stationed in Peking has actively guided the three-support and two-military personnel to integrate conscientious study with deep-going development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, to strive to understand profoundly the spiritual essence of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the struggle of repudiating the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and to increase their ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism, thus effectively heightening the initiative of the three-support and two-military personnel in executing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and enabling them to do their three-support and two-military work better and better.

The following is how they do it:

1. Repudiate one preposterous counter-revolutionary revisionist theory after studying each viewpoint in Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought; use Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to discern the reactionary nature of the preposterous counter-revolutionary revisionist theories; and increase the ability to differentiate in the course of repudiation.

When support-the-Left personnel in Lulung hsien study Chairman Mao's great teaching "Dialectical materialist epistemology elevates practice to the uppermost position and considers that human understanding cannot be separated from practice at all," they energetically repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab

Liu Shao-ch'i's idealist reactionary preposterous theories such as "investigation and study are 'out of fashion'," etc., deepen their understanding toward the viewpoint of practice first, more willingly go deep into the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, incessantly sum up experience and push forward three-support and two-military work in the course of practice.

2. Repeatedly study the fundamental viewpoints of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and repeatedly repudiate the preposterous counter-revolutionary revisionist theories.

Every time they study every time they achieve new results and every time they carry out repudiation every time they rise to a new height. They succeed in gradually learning Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and consciously attending to business in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions.

Personnel performing support-the-Left tasks in Ch'angli hsien have conducted concentrated study and repudiation three times since last year to prevent the emergence of arrogance and self-complacency. They repeatedly study Chairman Mao's writings on modesty and prudence and avoidance of arrogance and recklessness and his viewpoint "The masses are true heroes," and repeatedly repudiate the "theory that the masses are backward" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i. This has made everybody understand more and more profoundly that whether to remain modest and prudent and trust and rely upon the masses, or to become arrogant and self-complacent and think of oneself as always right, is a struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois world outlooks. In the meantime they also more consciously learn from the masses humbly, consult with the masses about various matters and remain students of the masses forever.

3. Study conscientiously in the mass movement of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, absorb rich political nourishment from mass struggle, deepen the understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and heighten their initiative in executing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Tientsin Chemical Works decided to build a new factory building. According to past estimates, 400,000-odd yuan and 30-odd tons of steel materials would be required. But after a study by members of the support-the-Left personnel and members of the revolutionary committee of this plant, they cut down the capital outlay to 200,000 yuan and the quantity of steel materials to 20 tons. They thought this would make the plan consistent with Chairman Mao's guideline of operating enterprises frugally. But later the broad masses of revolutionaries, using Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapon to repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of enterprise operation energetically, proposed to construct the building on the basis of self-reliance without having to ask the state for money and by making use of waste materials.

On the basis of mass criticism and repudiation, support-the-Left personnel and members of the revolutionary committee further studied Chairman Mao's teachings such as "operating factories frugally," "self-reliance," "arduous struggle," etc. After being profoundly educated by the teachings they actively supported the correct view of the masses. As a result, the workers completed the construction in only 27 days and production was started on schedule. Support-the-Left personnel said with profound understanding: If we divorce ourselves from the practice of mass struggle, we shall be unable to understand and execute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line well.

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PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION CORPS

PLA Reclamation Corps Learn from Tachai, Reap A Bumper Harvest of Both Grain and Cotton

- A record of the tremendous changes brought over the Agricultural 7th Division of the PLA Production and Construction Corps of Sinkiang Military Region in the past year

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 5, 1971)

In learn from Tachai, the Agricultural 7th Division of the Chinese PLA Production and Construction Corps of Sinkiang Military Region has won a bumper harvest in both grain and cotton in the first year of the 70's. At the northern side of T'ienshan and on the Gobi is blooming a radiant Tachai-type flower.

In the 1,000,000 mow of land cultivated by the Agricultural 7th Division, last year's per-mow average output of grain reached 410 catties, an increase of more than 30 percent compared with the preceding year, fulfilling the target set in the National Program for Agricultural Development. Its ginned cotton output averaged 96 catties per mow, an increase of 60 percent over that of the preceding year. The highest levels in history were surpassed in regard to total grain output, the total number of animals in pens and total output value of industry and sidelines. Such a fact as the tremendous changes in the Agricultural 7th Division in one year shows where we have a correct line we have everything.

Army's Reclamation Farms Must Also Follow the Road of Tachai

In the first spring of the seventies, there was an upsurge in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture all over the country. Under this inspiring excellent situation, the leading cadres of the Agricultural 7th Division of the Production and Construction Corps of Sinkiang Military Region and the broad masses of PLA reclamation fighters posed an acute question: "With the whole country learning from Tachai, what should we do?"

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Sinkiang spread the reactionary view that it was out of place for the PLA reclamation farm to learn from Tachai and frenziedly opposed the PLA reclamation farm's learning from Tachai. The rushing currents of the great proletarian cultural revolution swept away Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Yet the remnant pernicious influence of his opposition to the practice of learning from Tachai had not been entirely eliminated. The Party committee of the Agricultural 7th Division was determined to arouse the masses to action fully and take the revolutionary mass line as a guide in launching a mass debate on the question, "Should we learn from Tachai or not?"

The broad masses of PLA reclamation fighters seriously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." They summed up experiences and lessons in the building of PLA reclamation farms over the past

decade and more vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Everyone pointed out that the so-called being "out of place" for the PLA reclamation farm to learn from Tachai was a pretext to cover up the struggle between the two classes, two lines and two roads existing in the PLA reclamation farm on the ground that the PLA reclamation farm belonged to the socialist all-people ownership system whereas Tachai belonged to the socialist collective ownership system, and an attempt to oppose the putting of Mao Tse-tung's thought in command in a futile effort to put the PLA reclamation farm on the wrong road toward a capitalist comeback. Such an absurdity seriously interfered with the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and hampered the construction and development of the PLA reclamation farm.

In the revolutionary mass criticism, the 22nd Company of the Agricultural 7th Division looked back over the tortuous road they had traversed before. At the early stage of wasteland reclamation, this company for a time achieved a high output. Later, under the influence of the revisionist line of "putting profit in command," they did nothing about ideological revolutionization and nothing about soil improvement. As a result, there was a rise in the salinity and alkalinity of the cultivable land, causing a reduction in output. After Chairman Mao issued the great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the PLA reclamation fighters of this farm were determined to take the spirit of Tachai and follow the road of Tachai. They fought hard for three years and overcame the problem of saline and alkaline land. At last, they achieved a bumper harvest of a per-mow output of 400-odd catties over a wide area in 1969.

The 1st Company of a certain regiment had originally very poor soil in the area where it was stationed and a very low grain output. In the winter of 1967, taking Tachai as an example, the PLA reclamation fighters of this company vigorously applied such a fundamental principle as educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and unswervingly followed the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics. They fostered the great ambition of transforming the Gobi and making a contribution to socialist revolution and construction. Braving wind and snowstorms, the PLA reclamation fighters of the whole company brought up 200,000 piculs of sand and deposited it upon the clayish fields, thus improving up to 1,000 mow of such land. In the first year after learning from Tachai, the per-mow grain output reached 503 catties and the per-mow cotton output 110 catties.

The Party committee of the Agricultural 7th Division summed up the experiences of these units to give the broad masses of cadres and fighters the benefit of education. Everyone was made to understand further that learning from Tachai or not was a struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines and that the PLA reclamation farm must follow the road of Tachai.

The Key Lies in the Revolutionization of the Leading Squad

Chairman Mao teaches, "With the political line decided, cadres are the decisive factor." The key to the tremendous changes that had come over the Agricultural 7th Division in one year after learning from Tachai lay in a vigorous effort toward their own ideological revolutionization on the part of

the leading squad at various levels. Members of the Party committee of the Agricultural 7th Division often said, "To change the land, we must first change men; to change men, we must first change the leaders." Over the past year, the leading cadres at various levels took the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively and giving prominence to proletarian politics and insisted on learning from Tachai in the course of building up squads and building up squads in the course of learning.

A certain regiment of this division had its arable area broken up by large and small tracts of sand. The soil was poor. The machines it had were old. With a low output, it suffered a loss from year to year. In the past, under the influence of the revisionist line, some people suggested that the cultivable area of this regiment be all taken off the plan of the whole division, and something else put in its place. Some people considered that for this regiment poor conditions existed and it was very difficult to change its features. They lacked confidence in the matter of learning from Tachai.

But the Party committee of the regiment did not view things this way. They said, "Ours is a production unit with the glorious traditions of Nanniwan and nurtured by Chairman Mao. We compare favorably with Tachai, whether in manpower and material resources or in field conditions. If Tachai can change barren hills and denuded ridges, why can we not put the Gobi Desert under a new mantle?" In Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they looked for a direction, in Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they looked for the evil effects,and in the world outlook, they looked for the cause. In an analysis, they found that the root cause of the lack of confidence in learning from Tachai lay in some individual leading members of the regiment who failed to foster firmly the idea of fighting amidst hardship and building up the frontier land. Therefore, they waged an active ideological struggle and conducted a discussion in the light of both the positive and negative experiences in the build-up of the PLA reclamation farm. Everyone was made to realize that without consciously remolding their world outlook, members of the leading squad would not be able to turn Chairman Mao's revolutionary line into the practical action of the broad masses of PLA reclamation fighters or learn from Tachai properly.

In the course of study, an old cadre of this regiment who had taken part in the Anti-US and Aid-Korea War imposed a rigorous demand upon himself. He reviewed a string of events in those years when he followed Chairman Mao in fighting from the North to the South. He recalled the heroic image of Chiao Yü-lu and turned over in his mind again and again the point: The natural conditions in Lanch'iao were worse than those here. Why did Chiao Yü-lu cherish so dearly the vast area of Lanch'iao? How could he make such a great contribution to the transformation of the features of Lanch'iao in spite of his illness?

In himself, he looked for shortcomings and reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must make the comrades maintain continuously the style of being modest, humble and free from arrogance and rashness and must make the comrades maintain continuously the style of fighting amidst hardship." In the light of what Chairman Mao repeatedly taught, he took the initiative to fight self and criticize revisionism at a regiment-level study class. He called forth the youthful

revolutionary vigor in himself and fostered the big ambition of putting down roots at the border area in defense of the motherland and building up the border area.

Together with other leading members of the Party committee of the regiment, he took the lead in going deep into the midst of several companies with the most unfavorable conditions. There they stayed, and ate, lived, labored, studied and consulted with the PLA reclamation fighters. Together they fought self and criticized revisionism. The revolutionary spirit of changing earth and heaven was aroused in everyone. Due to the promotion of the revolutionary spirit of relying on their own efforts and fighting amidst hardship, the company where this old cadre stayed changed very quickly from a backward company into an advanced typical example in learning from Tachai.

The action of the leading members of the Party committee of the regiment aroused the fighting spirit of the broad masses of PLA reclamation fighters. After a hard struggle, they reversed the situation of a loss for the first time last year. In respect of grain output they fulfilled the target set in the National Program for Agricultural Development. Per-mow cotton output exceeded 100 catties. The fighters said elatedly, "Thanks to the arming of ourselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, a golden phoenix has risen from a sandy country."

Make a Constant Practice of Line Education

Should we insist on giving prominence to proletarian politics and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to the build-up of the PLA reclamation farm or should we promote "production first" and "put profit in command"? This represents a two-line struggle that has existed for a long time in the build-up of the PLA reclamation farm. In the past, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Sinkiang prominently advocated reliance on machines in farming, reliance on motor vehicles in transportation and reliance on chemical fertilizer in increasing production. In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the broad masses of PLA reclamation fighters of the Agricultural 7th Division vigorously criticized such a "three-reliance" idea of relying solely on the state and instilled into everyone's mind Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of "relying on our own efforts" and "fighting amidst hardship." In agricultural production there appeared a brand-new picture.

A certain regiment stationed in a small area on the edge of the desert expanded last year its total area of cotton fields by 38 percent compared with 1969. Its cultivated area under maize was also expanded by one-fourth. Some people thought that with an expanded sown area, to increase output called for an increase in the number of tractors. Laying hold of such a fundamental principle as educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party committee of the regiment led the broad masses of PLA reclamation fighters in criticizing the revisionist line which called for emphasis on machines instead of on the human factor and for mechanization unaccompanied by revolutionization. The fighters said, "By relying on a red heart and two hands, people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought can win a high output just the same without the benefit of additional machinery." They gave full play to the subjective initiative and at the same

time, tapped to the full the potential of existing agricultural machines. By relying on their own hands, the whole regiment turned out over 3,000 hoes and over 50 animal-drawn cultivators and promoted in a big way cultivation by men and by animals.

From cadres to fighters, everyone swung a hoe at the front, braving the scorching sun and fighting wind and sandstorms in a struggle to protect seedlings against drought. Doggedly they applied the hoe to some 10,000 mow of cotton fields and repeated the process four times, working stroke by stroke. The drought-resistant capacity of the cotton fields was strengthened.

Some fighters drove horse-drawn manure-applying machines and added manure to over 100 mow of fields a day. Their feet were blistered but they never uttered a word of complaint. The reclamation fighters said, "Only by putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and making a success of ideological revolutionization and leading mechanization with revolutionization can we overcome all difficulties and grow better and better crops."

Last year all the 65 plots of cotton land tended by the regiment followed a neat and orderly pattern, every one of them chalking up a high yield. Per-mow cotton output rose from 95 catties in 1969 to 152 catties. Per-mow grain output reached 505 catties, an increase of over 40 percent compared with that of 1969.

In the course of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the Agricultural 7th Division insisted on continuously conducting line education and heightening the consciousness of the broad masses of PLA reclamation fighters in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. When both grain and cotton chalked up a bumper harvest last year, some people considered that they should take a breathing spell after driving hard for one year in learning from Tachai. They paid little attention to the quality of harvests, and took a little waste as being inevitable. The Party committee of the division lifted this problem to the high plane of line struggle as a subject to be understood. They also organized the broad masses of PLA reclamation fighters to criticize vigorously the "theory of waste being inevitable." The broad masses of PLA reclamation fighters were made to understand that the object of learning from Tachai was not purely to achieve a higher grain output but also to educate and remold people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Otherwise, even if a still higher output was achieved, we would lose our bearings without acquiring the communist style of cherishing the state and the collective as displayed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai. Later, a campaign for threshing with thoroughness and harvesting with care was launched in the whole division. In a matter of ten days, a repeated threshing and harvesting brought in an additional 700,000-odd catties of grain and 200,000-odd catties of ginned cotton.

Under the pernicious influence of the line preached by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents that called for "regularization" of farms, a certain regiment formerly sought things complete and modern and relied solely on motor vehicles and tractors for transportation, to the neglect of handcarts and shoulder poles. As a result, the pressure of transportation tasks was felt from year to year. Projects involving irrigation facilities and the levelling of earth could not get ahead. Manure also could not reach its destination in time.

Confronted with such difficulties, the Party committee of the regiment resolutely put trust in and reliance on the broad masses of PLA reclamation fighters and vigorously criticized the revisionist line and fostered in a big way the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship and fearing neither hardship nor death. From the higher to the lower levels, the whole regiment carried out short-distance transportation activities, using their backs and shoulders to pull plows and donkeys, oxen, mules and horses as means of transportation. An impressive transportation army took form. Everyone of the PLA reclamation fighters was armed with a coil of rope, a shoulder pole and a basket as he carried a picul of manure on the way to work and a picul of weed on the way home. After selling their goods or treating patients in the fields, salesmen and health workers carried home on their backs several bundles of weeds.

For the whole regiment last year, short-distance transportation accounted for 78,000 tons of agricultural and subsidiary products and manure or over 70 percent of the total transportation volume of the regiment or the equivalent of the tonnage handled by a 4-ton motor vehicle on over 19,000 trips. Thus basically solved was the shortage of means of transportation. The PLA reclamation fighters said, "Short-distance transportation is well and good. It is an exercise that gives us a pair of iron-hard shoulders and a pair of iron-hard feet and a greater determination to follow the road of Tachai."

In the new year, in compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness," the Party committee of the Agricultural 7th Division have not stood still in front of success and have looked for shortcomings with the Tachai taken as a model. They are determined to further carry on the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, in order to make a greater contribution in building up and defending the frontier.

(By NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter. Abridged by Kuang-ming Jih-pao)

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AGRICULTURE

The Key to the Implementation of the Principle of "Taking Grain As the Key Link and Making All-Round Development" Lies in the Strengthening of Party Leadership

- NCNA Editor's Commentary -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 31, 1971)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, commune members and revolutionary cadres of the rural areas of our country have unfolded in depth a mass movement of "in agriculture learn from Tachai," and conscientiously and thoroughly carried out the principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development." Simultaneous with the grasping of grain production, they have firmly grasped the production of various economic crops such as cotton, oil seeds, and sugar crops, and achieved great success.

Last year, the agricultural production of our country reached bumper harvest level for the ninth consecutive year, with the total grain yield exceeding the highest historical record, and the production of cotton, oil seeds and sugar crops showing increases of larger margins.

In many areas of the country, there have continuously emerged advanced models in making all-round development of production of grain and economic crops. Their experiences have converged on one point, that is, the key to the implementation of the principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development" lies in the strengthening of Party leadership. The conscientious popularization of these experiences will certainly enable the production of grain, and economic crops such as cotton, oil seeds, and sugar crops to enter a new situation for making all-round development in a greater scale.

The broad masses of cadres and the people have acquired the understanding during practice that the principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development" profoundly elucidates the inner connections among various aspects of socialist agriculture and scientificially sum up the rules in the all-round development of socialist agriculture. Grain and economic crops are a complete entity with a relationship of between the "key link" and the "important item," and the undertaking of the "key link" will enable the "important item" to develop. To grasp well grain production will create conditions for the production of economic crops. The elevation of the production of economic crops will in turn promote the production increase of grain as well as the all-round development of agricultural production.

To Grasp Grain, Cotton, Oil Seeds, We Must First Grasp "Enemies, Ourselves, and Friends"

The experience of advanced units of various localities shows that, in order to promote the all-round development of grain and economic crops, the leadership at various levels must relentlessly grasp the key link of struggles

between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines, relentlessly grasp ideological education and education of political lines, and relentlessly grasp revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. After grasping the key link of class struggle, our work will become active and production will develop. Failing to grasp this key link, the results will be the opposite.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres raised high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, relentlessly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, repulsed "Leftist" and rightist interferences, and resolutely and thoroughly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, enabling grain and economic crops such as cotton, oil seeds, and sugar crops to attain bumper harvest levels for a number of years in succession.

Chiuhai production team of K'aiyuan hsien, Yunnan Province, was previously subjected to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to the class enemy's instigation to give up farming in favor of trade, resulting in production reduction in grain at one time, and in failure to grow sugar cane crops well.

During the great cultural revolution, a new leadership squad was formed. They first and relentlessly grasped class struggle, smashed the class enemy's evil deed of inciting capitalist tendencies, unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. They also correctly handled the relationship between the production of grain and production of economic crops. Simultaneous with the grasping of grain production well, they developed the production of sugar cane with measures to suit the conditions of the locality, and achieved bumper harvests of both grain and sugar cane. The broad masses said: "Once you grasp class struggle it works miracles. With a correct line and clear orientation, the people, the place, and the yield will show changes."

Yenling hsien of Honan Province was previously subjected to sabotage by class enemies and interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, which caused a failure to raise the output of grain and economic crops. In some communes and teams, nobody paid any attention to the planting of economic crops, and nobody cared whether the crops grow well or not. Later, the whole hsien relentlessly grasped class struggle, smashed the sabotage activities of a small handful of class enemies, relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "taking money as the key link" and "free sowing." This raised the consciousness of the cadres and the masses in class struggle, achieved bumper harvests of grain, cotton, and oil seeds last year in the whole hsien, and the production of forestry, live pigs, and various sideline undertakings also showed great development.

These cases explain why some areas failed to make all-round development of grain and economic crops, why some areas failed to raise their low yields, and why some areas reported unstable yields. From the point of view of leadership, the basic reason lies in the question of whether or not to grasp class

struggle and line struggle. Some people said: "If we grasp only grain, cotton, and oil seeds without grasping 'enemies, ourselves, and friends," and discuss production from a purely production viewpoint, then we shall adversely affect the all-round development of the production of grain, cotton, oil seeds, and sugar crops." Therefore, class struggle and line struggle must be discussed every year, every month, and every day, and must not be relaxed for one single moment.

Grasp Material Dialectics, Promote All-Round Development of Agriculture

Having grasped grain production well, how can we also undertake to raise the production of economic crops such as cotton, oil seeds, and sugar crops? Experiences of many advanced units showed that the leadership at various levels must correctly handle two relationships, that is: the correct handling of the relationship between the local situation and the over-all situation, and the correct handling of the relationship between grain and economic crops.

In Honanchai brigade, Miyun hsien, Peking municipality, some people previously held that growing more peanuts would not result in more distribution, and it did not matter how much peanuts they would produce. Therefore, they planted peanuts on barren land, did not make conscientious management, and the resultant yield was very low. Later, they studied the spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai in doing farming for the revolution, keeping the over-all revolutionary situation in their minds, making decision to grow peanuts well, in order to give support to the socialist construction and to world revolution. This rapidly changed the situation. Last year the brigade registered large margin increases in the production of grain, peanuts, and live pigs, making contributions to the State and increasing the income of the collective and individual commune members.

In T'ienshan brigade of Hsiangyang hsien, Hupeh Province, some people last year failed to see the great significance of producing economic crops to the State construction, and were unwilling to sow sesame seeds. The brigade Party branch grasped this question and organized the cadres and masses to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "In drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that China has a population of 600 million people." They extensively publicized the great significance in winning an over-all bumper harvest of grain, cotton and oil seeds, enabling everybody to establish a viewpoint of the over-all situation, to rationally arrange sowing acreage of sesame seeds, and enabling the whole brigade to achieve bumper harvests with regard to grain, cotton and oil seeds.

Is it possible to simultaneously develop the production of grain and the production of economic crops? Is it possible to resolve the contradiction between the two? Some people held that: "With the limited size of land and the limited number of people, we can take care of grain only but not the other items."

Lopuchuang brigade of Tat'ung hsien, Shansi Province, and Hualin brigade of Chienko hsien, Szechwan Province, provided good answers to this problem. Lopuchuang brigade criticized and repudiated the fallacy of antagonizing grain with sugar crops, rationally arranged sowing acreages, and used alkaline land to grow sugar beets according to the alkali-resisting characteristics of the sugar beets. They utilized stalks and leaves of sugar beets and waste residues of sugar beets after extracting sugar to feed pigs, resulting in increased pigs and increased manure. The increased manure also promoted higher production of grain and sugar beets. Thus they resolved the contradiction of wresting land by grain and sugar beets, and the contradiction of wresting manures. From 1969 to 1970, they increased the pig population from 38 head to 576 head, the total grain yield from 330,000 catties to 900,000 catties, and the production of sugar beets from 130,000 catties to 620,000 catties.

Hualin brigade of Chienko hsien, Szechwan Province, had insufficient land and labor force during the course of the all-round development of grain, cotton, and oil seeds. They on the one hand transformed the soil and reclaimed the mountain sides, and on the other hand carried out the mechanization and semi-mechanization of sideline processing jobs, sparing large numbers of the labor force, resolving the contradiction of competing for land and labor by both grain and cotton, making the two crops promote each other. Last year, the brigade produced an average of 950 catties of grain per mow, an average of 206 catties of ginned cotton per mow, and an average of 386 catties of rapeseed per mow.

The experience of Lopuchuang and Hualin brigades proved that the relationship between grain and economic crops is a dialectical relationship of mutual dependence and mutual promotion. We should not one-sideline exaggerate the contradiction between the development of grain and the development of economic crops production. It is man who can manage affairs and cultivate crops on the land. If we develop man's role of subjective momentum, and adopt various effective measures, then we will not only not affect grain production by the development of economic crops, but will also effectively promote the development of grain production.

Without Grasping, There Will Be No Elevation; After Grasping, There Will Be Elevation

The experience of various localities shows that there is enormous potentiality and great future prospect in the production of grain and economic crops such as cotton, oil seeds, and sugar crops. The key lies in the over-all planning, the strengthening of leadership, and the conscientious implementation of various Party policies. If the leadership makes conscientious grasping, then a commune and team will be able to achieve the goal of taking grain as the key link and making all-round development, and then a hsien and a province can also achieve this goal.

Chiao-nan hsien, Shantung Province, summed up the experience and lesson of the past in neglecting peanuts production by the leadership, which resulted in lack of feed for pigs, lack of grass for cattle, and shortage of manure, and which affected grain production. The masses were aroused to criticize and

repudiate the metaphysical viewpoint of "producing one single item," correctly handled the relationship between grain and oil seeds, made rational management, promoted the all-round development of grain and peanuts. The whole hsien achieved bumper harvests of the three items of grain, oil seeds, and pigs. Last year, they delivered and sold 37 million catties of grain, 10 million catties of oil seeds, and 100,000 heads of pig to the State.

Simultaneous with the active grasping of grain production, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Kwangtung Province also grasped the production of sugar crops and oil seeds as an important task. They made over-all planning, rational arrangement, mobilization at various levels, and grasped things to the end. Over the past several years, the production of sugar crops, oil seeds and other economic crops was rapidly developed. Last year, the whole province raised grain production to the target set in the "National Program for agricultural Development," achieved a big bumper harvest of sugar-cane, registered a surplus in the production of edible oil, and also made development of other economic crops.

Due to the conscientious grasping by the leadership and full mobilization of the masses, Chekiang Province and the suburbs of Shanghai municipality have raised their grain and cotton yields to exceed the targets set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," and rapidly developed oil seeds and other economic crops.

Chairman Mao taught us: "A thing must be grasped firmly without relaxation before it can be really grasped." At present, it is an excellent season for spring sowing and production, and it is necessary to raise the production of economic crops to the appropriate position simultaneous with the grasping well of grain production. Party organizations of many localities are firmly grasping the basic point of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people, and firmly grasping the key link of class struggle and line struggle. They are conscientiously implementing various Party policies for the rural areas, making over-all planning, strengthening the leadership, and developing the production of economic crops with measures to suit the conditions of various localities. Such efforts to conscientiously grasp, to grasp effectively and firmly, to grasp well, and to grasp through to the end will certainly produce things from nothing, produce more from less, change low-yield to high-yield, and change high-yield to higher-yield, thereby achieving bumper harvests for both grain and economic crops, and promoting further development of agricultural production of our country in an over-all way.

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Learning To Apply Materialistic Dialectics Enables Hopei To Become A Province of Chiangnan Production Levels

- An investigative report on the carrying out of interplanting and companion cropping by Hohengch'eng brigade to raise multiple cropping index and to increase yields of grain and cotton

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 31, 1971)

Hohengch'eng brigade of Shangch'eng commune, Ch'eng-an hsien, Hopei Province, is an advanced unit to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, to apply materialistic dialectics in carrying out interplanting and companion cropping, and to achieve high yields for both grain and cotton. The revolutionary spirit and experience of this brigade in raising the rate of utilization of farm acreage and in increasing production of farm products through various means and ways has received acclaim from many communes and brigades.

Since 1965, this brigade has been applying materialistic dialectics, carrying out scientific farming methods, and experimenting with and popularizing interplanting and companion cropping. Since then, the multiple cropping farm acreage has increased each year, and the per-mow yield of farm crops has risen each year. Last year, the index of multiple cropping in the whole brigade exceeded 240 percent. In that year, 1,700 mow of fields making interplanting and companion cropping of grain and cotton yielded an average of 407 catties of grain and 127 catties of ginned cotton per mow. On the 300 mow of grain fields, as a result of the interplanting and companion cropping of various grain crops, the grain yield per mow averaged 985 catties. On the 400 mow of oil crop acreage, they carried out skillful cultivation and refined management, raising the yield of oil crops. This brigade has made greater contributions to the State, strengthened the collective economy, and raised the living standard of the commune members as a result of interplanting and companion cropping, the raising of utilization rate of farm fields, and the harvest of higher yields of grain, cotton, and oil crops on a limited acreage of farm land.

Reviewing the practice over the past few years, the broad masses and cadres said with understanding: "Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is a treasure which is indispensable to the three great revolutions. The living study and application enables you to open the mind, to become clever and to have better ideas. The people, the earth, and the yields have all undergone changes, causing flying leaps in both revolution and production."

I

Hohengch'eng brigade is situated on the old course of Chang River, and its original natural conditions were poor. The farmland in the brigade was either sand dunes or marshland and gullies, and over 70 percent of the 2,400 mow of farm land was sandy and alkaline land, and the original yields of grain and cotton were very low. After the formation of people's communes, the commune member masses were led by the Party branch to sink wells and repair

nullahs, to level land, and to vigorously undertake water conservation and capital construction of farm land. After several years' struggle, the water conservation conditions of the farms showed great improvement. Up to 1964, the yields of grain and cotton all showed remarkable increases.

How more grain and cotton could be produced on the existing farm land? Inspired by Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," this brigade's Party branch made studies and put forth a supposition to carry out scientific farming method, and to undertake interplanting and companion cropping to change the three crops in two years into two crops or three crops in one year, and they proposed to start the experimental planting of double maize crops.

The hypothesis of the Party branch received active support from the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants but a number of people expressed doubts. Some people with a conservative mind said: "Hopei is north of the Yellow River, and should not be regarded as Chiangnan (south of the Yangtze). To grow double maize crops, you have to move the place 3,000 li to the south." An "expert" of the province also poured cold water on the idea, saying: "Judging from scientific data, the growing of double maize crops is basically impossible because the frost-free period in North China is short."

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres were undaunted by these theories. They held that the proposal of the Party branch to grow double maize crops had a basis. The basis was that: the locality had both spring maize and summer maize crops, but they were grown on two separate plots of land. Now it was utterly possible to carry out interplanting of these two crops together on the spring maize fields so as to change the growing of one crop a year to two crops a year.

It was Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking that offered a strong motive force to enable them to make the decision to experiment with the growing of double maize crops. Chairman Mao taught us: "The viewpoint of practice is the first and basic viewpoint of the theory of cognition of the dialectical materialism." They said: 'Through the process of practice, knowledge, practice again, and knowledge again, we are certain to reach a correct conclusion in the growing of double maize crops."

Guided by the viewpoint of practice first, they began the scientific experiment of growing double maize crops in 1965. In the experimental farm, the spring maize was forming ears and it was summer time with blazing sun. The poor and lower-middle peasants all stripped the upper part of their bodies bare, crept into the maize fields in the stifling heat, and sowed the second crop of maize. But the seedlings from the maize seeds were yellow and weak, and withered away shortly afterward. Subsequently they made a transplanting, but the transplanted seedlings were crushed by a rainstorm. They immediately made another transplanting. Thus, after many setbacks, the spring maize was harvested, while the summer maize began to grow up. They managed the crops with skill and care, and after the autumn, the summer crop yield averaged 58 catties per mow. Although the yield was not high, the practice proved that the planting of the second maize crop was successful.

All reasoned that since the crop could bear fruit and grow up, they must be able to reap a high yield. They immediately summed up experience, and finally found the reason of the low yield of the summer maize crop on the basis of the heliophilous characteristic of growing maize and its need of sufficient air. During the period of growth of both the spring maize and the summer maize planted in the field interlockingly, the seedlings of the summer maize were shaded by the spring maize and could not get sufficient sunlight and fresh air, thereby resulting in low yield.

To solve this contradiction, they adopted appropriate measures the next year:

First, they used varieties that required a shorter period of growth, had short stems, were hardy against frost, and were of higher yield, for both the spring and summer crops. They made a "pre-frost sowing" of the spring maize, and delayed the reaping of the summer maize in order to shorten the period of simultaneous growth.

Second, during the period of simultaneous growth, they cut off leaves and the tips of the spring maize at an appropriate time, providing sufficient air and sunlight to the summer maize.

Third, they applied more manure to the seedlings of the summer maize.

In that year, the two maize crops yielded an average of 1,466 catties per mow together. The success of this scientific experiment forcefully criticized and repudiated the absurd theory of the bourgeois technical "authority" that North China areas were unable to grow double seasonal crops of maize.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary cadres and broad masses of commune members of Hohengch'eng brigade relentlessly criticized the "philosophy of the foreigners' slave" and "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, continuously developed the spirit of combining their sky-rocketing revolutionary enthusiasm with scientific attitude, persevered in struggle and dared to carry out practice. Over the past few years, they have created over 20 kinds of scientific farming methods of interplanting and companion cropping such as the companion cropping of cotton and wheat, the companion cropping of cotton and garlic, the companion cropping of cotton and beans, as well as the interplanting of corn, cotton, potatoes, and buckwheat, and the interplanting of rapeseed and cotton, enabling the locality to change the previous three crops in two years into two crops in one year in large areas, and even three crops or four crops in parts of the farm land, greatly raising the index of multiple cropping. Those who had cherished conservative ideas now said, patting their foreheads: "Old ideas must be changed and old views must be transformed. Learning to apply materialistic dialectics has enabled Hopei to become a province of Chiangnan production levels."

II

Following the interplanting and companion cropping, various kinds of contradictions among the crops have ceaselessly emerged. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Hohengch'eng brigade have persevered in the

living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, ceaselessly analyzed the contradictions, and resolved the contradictions, enabling the mass movement of scientific farming to thrive and to advance forward.

After the success of the experiment with interplanting of cotton and wheat, this brigade achieved a large-acreage bumper harvest the following year. But the interplanting of cotton and wheat brought about a new problem. That was the poor growth of the young cotton during the early stage, due to the effect of wheat, resulting in long "legs" and empty "waist," growing more autumn bolls and less summer bolls, affecting the quality of cotton.

The emergence of the new contradiction aroused a heated debate in the village. Some said: "The growing of wheat is bound to affect the growth of cotton." A majority of people thought this viewpoint was inconsistent with dialectical materialism. Chairman Mao taught us: "The ceaseless emergence and ceaseless resolution of contradictions is the dialectical law of the development of things." They realized that they could transform low-quality cotton into good-quality cotton if they correctly dealt with contradictions, conscientiously made analysis, and resolved contradictions.

In an attempt to find out the cause of the low quality of cotton, members of the scientific experiment team of the brigade worked from dawn till dusk, staying in the fields to observe the rules of growth of cotton and wheat and analyzing the mutual effect of their growth. After repeated exploration, they finally discovered the cause that affected the growth of cotton by wheat. The main cause was that during the period of young seedling of cotton, the plants needed higher earth temperature, but needed not much water. At the same time, the wheat was in its rapid growth period, needing more water. Although they adopted a method of cultivating the cotton and wheat in separate plots, the water sprinkled on the wheat was able to seep into the root of cotton, causing low earth temperature and the earth to become crusted, affecting the growth of cotton. During its doughing stage, the wheat needed more water, while the cotton also needed more water, resulting in a contradiction in which the two sides wrestled with each other for water. The cotton had less roots and the wheat had more roots, and the cotton was in an inferior position to absorb water, thereby affecting the growth of cotton seedlings.

After the analysis, they realized that devising ways and means for sprinkling water was the key measure to resolve the contradiction, to insure the high-yield of wheat and to raise the quality of cotton. Then they adopted the method of widening the distances of alternate cropping of cotton and wheat, and planting them in upper plots and lower plots separately. They planted wheat in lower plots, and cotton in upper plots, making separate sprinkling, thus insuring sufficient water for the wheat, and enabling the cotton to have higher earth temperature during its young seedling period. During the stage when both cotton and wheat needed water, the separate sprinkling in the upper and lower plots would not affect each other. As for cotton field management, they adopted the method of early cutting of terminal buds and early cutting of massive tips, enabling nourishment to concentrate, promoting the cotton to grow more summer bolls. In this way, the contradictions were resolved, and the quality of cotton was greatly raised.

Like their tackling of the problem of low quality of cotton during the alternate cropping of cotton and wheat, the commune member masses and cadres of Hohengch'eng brigade have over the past few years made thousands of experiments, not only grasped the rules of weather changes in the four seasons of the year, but also grasped thoroughly the characteristics of growth of various plants, and scientifically handled the relationships among them. They made arrangement for interplanting and companion cropping of plants of short stalks, those needing longer period of growth and those needing shorter period, those needing more sunlight and those needing less, those needing more water and those needing less, those needing nitrogenous fertilizer and those needing phosphoric and potassium fertilizers. Thus, they changed mutually disadvantageous factors into mutually promoting factors, causing the farm fields to become more varied in planting, and resulting in stable-yields and high-yields of crops in consecutive years.

III

The interplanting and companion cropping in Hohengch'eng brigade has caused radical changes in the farming system. Previously, there was only one type of crop in one plot of land. Now several types of crops grow interlockingly in one plot, some in the upper rows and some in the lower rows, some are just growing seedlings, and some have grown mature. Thus, they can use neither large farm machines nor old-type farm tools. They have to use their hands to dig the soil and shoulders to carry things. The daily growing refineness in farming work, and the increased multiple types of farm labor have caused shortages in labor force, and resulting in a sharp contradiction with the raising of the multiple cropping index of the farm fields.

Contradictions of different nature must be resolved with methods of different nature." The Party branch of Hohengch'eng brigade conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's great teaching: "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," vigorously aroused the masses to link up with reality, and to unfold a mass movement of offering suggestions and plans by everybody to use their own hands to innovate and manufacture farm machines and tools.

The creation of the "screw plow" was an example to fully demonstrate the boundless ingenuity of the masses. In plowing the soil in the fields for growing alternate croppings, they needed a type of plow that could turn up the soil without scattering the earth and without pressing the seedlings. Some said that "such a type of plow cannot be bought from the market, and cannot be manufactured."

Wang Shou-t'ien, a Communist Party member who had never touched "foreign machines" led several commune members to develop the spirit of daring to think and daring to take action, and decided to produce this type of plow. They used the ground as sketching paper, sticks and poles as pens, made repeated studies, and drew up the "blueprint" of "screw plows." They finally succeeded in the manufacturing of the "screw plow" after 12 experiments and revisions. The use of this type of plow on the fields for growing alternate crops does not press the seedlings and can raise the efficiency by 30 times compared with manual operation.

With such revolutionary spirit and perseverance, the cadres and masses of this brigade have over the past few years made arduous struggles, produced all by themselves 1,100 sets of farm machines and tools in over 30 different types including horse-drawn sprayers, and horse-drawn field scarifiers. These machines, in addition to the purchased ones have basically realized the mechanization and semi-mechanization of farming work, irrigation, sowing, top dressing of manure, plot building, and the processing of agricultural and side-line products. This has also promoted the development of scientific farming method and the interplanting and companion cropping.

Over the past few years, the enlargement of the multiple cropping acreage of Hohengch'eng brigade year after year also brought about the problem of water supply shortage. Therefore, they made self-reliance and arduous struggle to sink machine-operated wells, to dredge over 90 old wells, and repaired nullahs to channel water, and realized water conservation construction. The uneven land features between highland and lowland caused difficulties for the skillful farming work and refined field management. They relied on their shoulders and hands to remove the sand dunes, filled up marshland and gullies, and did 800,000 meters of earth work, realizing a gardening transformation of farm fields. The raising of the multiple cropping index of land required sufficient fertilizer supply. They used their own hands to widely open up manure sources, and increased the land fertility. In this way, they ceaselessly resolved various contradictions emerged during their advances, and ceaselessly opened up wide roads for the development of scientific farming method and the interplanting and companion cropping.

Joint investigation by the Hantan Area
Revolutionary Committee, the Ch'engan
Hsien Revolutionary Committee, and
NCNA correspondents

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BULGARIA

Agreement on Exchange of Goods and Payment for 1971 Signed in Peking between China and Bulgaria

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1971)

an agreement on the exchange of goods and payment for 1971 was signed here yesterday between the governments of the people's republic of china and the bulgarian people's republic.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, was present at the signing ceremony. before the agreement was signed, he met dobri alexiev, leader of the bulgarian government trade delegation, and all the members of the delegation.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and dobri alexiev, leader of the bulgarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

the bulgarian government trade delegation left peking for home today by plane.

vice-minister li chiang was present at the airport to see the delegation off.

luben stoyanov, bulgarian ambassador to china, was also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

All-China Sports Federation Gives Banquet in Honor of Canadian Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1971)

the all-china sports federation gave a banquet at noon today to welcome the canadian table tennis delegation led by margaret walden, secretary general of the canadian table tennis association. the delegation has come to china for a friendly visit.

present at the banquet were john macleod fraser, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and charge d'affaires ad interim john macleod fraser proposed toasts at the banquet.

li ching-chuan said that china and canada established diplomatic relations last year and this showed the common desire of the people of the two countries. the current visit of the canadian table tennis delegation would certainly promote the development of the friendly relations between

the people of the two countries.

fraser thanked the chinese hosts for the invitation to the canadian table tennis delegation. he said that the delegation's visit to china would definitely promote the mutual understanding between the people of canada and china.

during the banquet, chiu chung-hui and wang chuan-yao, coaches of the chinese table tennis team, and chinese sportsmen talked cordially with the canadian guests. both hosts and guests toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and canada and between the sportsmen of the two countries.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned, including li meng-hua, wang kuo-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, wang hsiao-yi and ling ching.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President of Equatorial Guinean Republic Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1971)

francisco macias nguema, president of the republic of equatorial guinea, recently received chen tan, chinese ambassador to the republic, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him, according to a report from santa isabel.

present on the occasion were gaudencio asumu oyono, secretary general of the presidency; and daniel oyono ayingono, chief of protocol of the presidency. tien ting, first secretary of the chinese embassy, was also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

China's First Ambassador to Italy Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1971)

shen ping, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of italy, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Welcomed at Nagoya Meeting

(NCNA-English Nagoya, Apr. 9, 1971)

japanese friends in nagoya city and the tokai region, japan, held a meeting here this evening, warmly welcoming the chinese table tennis delegation and hailing the further development of the friendship and unity between the japanese and chinese people.

more than two hundred personages working for japan-china friendship and representatives of workers, youth, students and women from aichi, mie, gifu and shizuoka prefectures in the tokai region, gathered joyfully at the "cultural centre of labour" in nagoya, singing revolutionary songs and enthusiastically cheering: "long live the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese people exclamation"

over the rostrum were a portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and five-star red flags. warm applause burst out when members of the chinese delegation entered the hall.

shoji morishita, chairman of the tokai executive committee to welcome the chinese table tennis delegation, said that the japanese people were eager to develop the friendship between the japanese and chinese people and were working hard to restore japan-china diplomatic relations. he wished chairman mao a long, long life.

representatives of japanese workers, friendly organizations, young people and students and friendly trade circles also took the floor. they expressed their determination to further the friendship between the japanese and chinese people and continue the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

the workers' representative pointed out: united, the 800 million japanese and chinese people constitute a mighty force. the representative of youth and students said: the achievements made by the chinese sportsmen at the world table tennis championships are a victory for china's great proletarian cultural revolution and mao tse-tung thought. the japanese young people, he pointed out, would never allow the japanese militarists to commit aggression in asia under the aegis of u.s. imperialism.

in his speech, chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, expressed his thanks to the japanese friends for their warm support and profound friendship. he pointed out: the mass movement for the friendship between the japanese and chinese people and for the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china is unfolding all over japan and it will break through the barrier put up by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in the way to the development of japan-china relations. he wished the japanese people still greater unity and victories in their struggle.

on behalf of the chinese sportsmen, chuang tse-tung said that the chinese sportsmen drew great inspiration from the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese people. the chinese sportsmen, he stated, will unite with the

japanese friends and march forward shoulder to shoulder with them to promote the friendship between the chinese and japanese people and to oppose the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

their speeches won warm applause from all those present.

amid a rousing ovation, the tokai executive committee to welcome the chinese table tennis delegation presented a red banner to the chinese delegation, which was inscribed with: "long live the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese people exclamation" the chinese delegation presented a pennon to the japanese friends.

a warm atmosphere of militant unity between the chinese and japanese people prevailed at the meeting.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Gives Farewell Reception in Nagoya

(NCNA-English Nagoya, Apr. 9, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation gave a farewell reception here today to express thanks to the organizing committee of the 31st world table tennis championships and japanese friends in all circles in nagoya.

among those attending the reception was kinkazu saionji, noted personage in the movement for japan-china friendship.

in his speech, chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, said: during its stay in nagoya, the chinese delegation has received most considerate attention from our japanese friends. this fully demonstrates the profound friendship of the broad masses of the japanese people for the chinese people. it has added a splendid chapter to the annals of friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

koji goto, chairman of the organizing committee of the 31st world table tennis championships, paid tribute to the chinese table tennis delegation for enhancing the friendship between the chinese sportsmen and the sportsmen of japan and other countries.

at the reception, the japanese friends and chinese players expressed reluctance to part from each other. they talked cordially about their friendship and were photographed together. they pledged to continue their efforts to consolidate and develop friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

on the evening of april 4, chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese delegation, gave a dinner in honour of the leading members of the tokai executive committee to welcome the chinese delegation.

China's "Photo and Products Exhibition" Opens in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1971)

the "photo and products exhibition of the people's republic of china" sponsored by the japan-china cultural exchange association opened in tokyo yesterday morning on the occasion of the visit of the chinese table tennis team to japan, according to the toho news agency.

addressing the opening ceremony, kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange assocation and teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japanese asscciation for the promotion of international trade warmly praised the chinese table tennis team for giving full play to the spirit of "placing friendship above competition" at the 31st world table tennis championships. they pointed out that the chinese players, steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have displayed an excellent style, deepened friendship and exchanged experience with players from various countries of the world. the visit of the chinese table tennis team to japan has greatly contributed to the upsurge of the mass movement of the japanese people desiring for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

chao tzu-jui, staff member of tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, attended the opening ceremony on invitation and made a congratulatory speech.

besides, japan's distinguished personages from various circles were present on the occasion, including norio shirato, masao shimizu, bon shiraishi, chojuro kawarazaki, masaji tabata, takaharu okubo, kunisuke iioka and takeshi hayashi.

large numbers of photos on display outline the chinese people's brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as the activities of the chinese table tennis team.

the exhibition is scheduled to run six days.

Sato Government Steps Up Pace in Tailing After US Imperialist Scheme of Creating "Two Chinas", Vainly Hopes to Reoccupy China's Territory Taiwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1971)

japanese prime minister eisaku sato and foreign minister kiichi aichi have recently stepped up their pace in tailing after the u.s. imperialist scheme of creating "two chinas" and have made repeated anti-china clamours, according to reports from tokyo. this fully exposes the wolfish designs of japanese militarism to reoccupy china's territory taiwan.

eisaku sato tried to deceive the japanese people in view of the local elections in april and the upper house election in june. in his statement at a press conference in fukuoka on april 5, he pretentiously stated that he would retract his statement that "japan-china relations will not change so long as i am in office" and indicated that he would "improve" japan's relations with china. however, it is precisely in the april 5 press statement that he once again showed up his sinister anti-china features. regarding taiwan, he went so far as to say that "even the u.s. authorities have to abide by the u.s.-china treaty (namely the u.s.-chiang kai-shek clique treaty -- editor), therefore japan cannot take into consideration any formula for ousting taiwan from the united nations." what is more, he indicated that japan would act according to her treaty with the chiang kai-shek clique and embellished this as "respect for international trust".

sato's outcry expresses the increasingly close collusion of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in the scheme of creating "one china, one taiwan". the "tokyo shimbun" disclosed that the u.s. and japanese diplomatic authorities have eagerly exchanged opinions centring around the "two chinas" question from the beginning of february to the end of march through u.s. deputy assistant secretary w.g. brown's visit to japan and japanese deputy foreign vice-minister shinsaku hogen's visit to america. the u.s. side has expressed opposition to china's entry into the united nations at the sacrifice of the "nationalist government" (the chiang kai-shek bandit gang). after this, while answering diet interpellations, japanese foreign minister kiichi aichi ballyhooed that "many countries hesitate over" the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang from the united nations. the japanese foreign ministry held, the "tokyo shimbun" said, that the albanian-type motion for "ushering china (into the united nations) and ousting the nationalist government (the chiang kai-shek clique -- editor)" will surely be raised again at the u.n. general assembly session this autumn, and that it cannot be sure at the present stage that the "important question" motion for obstructing the albanian motion will be adopted. therefore, a new formula "mainly aimed at maintaining the seat of the nationalist government (the chiang kai-shek clique)" has been worked out. it is not difficult to see that the so-called new formula is a "one china, one taiwan" plot and is designed to persist in being hostile to the chinese people.

it is necessary to point out that the scheme of the sato government to create "one china, one taiwan" in quicker tempo is aimed at the reoccupation of china's sacred territory taiwan. the frantic ravings of japanese foreign minister aiichi in the diet in mid-march laid bare fully the japanese militarists' ambitions to occupy china's territory taiwan. aichi stated falsely that "taiwan had belonged to japan for a

long time" and that "the question of taiwan's ownership has not yet been decided". he bawled that in order to restore japan-china diplomatic relations, china should "not interfere" in japan's "internal affairs". he threatened truculently that china's liberation of taiwan may become an "international conflict" and that japan will exercise "self-defence rights in a collective way". here aichi evolved an extremely queer gangster's theory: japan's encroachment upon china's taiwan is an "internal affair" of japan while the chinese people's opposition to the japanese reactionaries' aggression against china's territory taiwan is an "interference" in japan's "internal affairs". should the chinese people liberate their territory taiwan, japan will make armed threats against the chinese people on the strength of the japan-u.s. military alliance. what sato and his ilk advocate is the preposterous theory of out-and-out militarist aggression.

in fact, the japanese militarists with the support of u.s. imperialism have begun to make preparations for the military occupation of the islands adjacent to china's taiwan province and for the encroachment upon china's territorial sovereignty. the japanese press disclosed on april 5 that the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in their okinawa "reversion" swindle intended to include the tiaoyu and other islands in the "reversion area". once the swindle is materialized, the japanese reactionary authorities will include the tiaoyu and other islands into japan's air defence areas.

the sato government should understand that the time when japan compelled china with armed force to accept the treaty of shimonoseki had gone forever. the chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory taiwan and will never tolerate the reoccupation of taiwan by the japanese militarists.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1971)

the mauritanian government delegation led by hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs of the islamic republic of mauritania, left here for home by air today. the delegation had made a stop-over here after concluding a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation on its arrival in peking yesterday and to see it off today were:

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; and leading members of the departments concerned ho ying, han hsu, cheng fei and tai pei-chen;

hyon jun guk, korean ambassador to china; and

mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china, and a diplomatic official of the mauritanian embassy and diplomatic envoys to china of countries concerned.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Trade Union Delegations Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1971)

nguyen duc tinh, head of the delegation of the viet nam federation of trade unions and member of the presidium of the executive committee of the federation, and nguyen duy ninh, member of the delegation and staff member of the international department of the federation; and hoang van than, head of the delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions and member of the executive committee of the federation, arrived here by air today, for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of liu hsi-chang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and member of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c. and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers.

the two delegations had been to romania to attend the congress of the general trade union confederation of romania before they came here.

present at the airport to welcome the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were liu hsi-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the peking munucipal committee of the c.p.c.; ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c.; and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c.; and leading functionaries of the departments concerned, including hsing jen-hsien.

also present were bui tan linh, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1971)

the chinese workers' delegation led by comrade wei ping-kuei, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the conference of representatives of anshan revolutionary workers, returned here by plane today, after attending the congress of the general trade union confederation of romania.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned comrades jen yun-chung, feng hsuan, li lien-ching, liu ke-ming and lin hsien-nung.

romanian ambassador to china comrade aurel duma was also present.

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* NATIONAL *
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LINE EDUCATION

Develop Line Education With the Fundamental Line As Its Principal Content

- Many PLA units stationed in Lanchow heighten the consciousness of the cadres and fighters of line struggle and speed up development of revolutionization and combat readiness

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 5, 1971)

(NCNA Lanchow, April 3) Many PLA units stationed in Lanchow follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "Let us conduct an education on ideology and political line" in the whole Party and extensively develop education with the fundamental line of the Party for the entire historical period of socialism as its principal content. By doing so they have further heightened the consciousness of the broad mass of commanders and fighters of the struggle between the two lines and urged the units to do a better job in accomplishing the fighting task of defending the motherland and of three-support and two-military work, etc., along the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress.

The Party organizations of these units, which attach great importance to education in the fundamental line, consider the conducting of education in the fundamental line as a way to lay the foundation for regular line education in the future and as having great significance in speeding up the development of revolutionization and combat readiness of the military units.

The units point out in discussions that after being repeatedly tempered in the practice of line education and struggles between the two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the line consciousness of the cadres and fighters has been greatly heightened and a large number of excellent fighters have emerged who resolutely execute and courageously defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. However, as a result of their failure to understand profoundly the Party's fundamental line for the entire historical period of socialism, some of the comrades are sometimes sober but sometimes confused when they carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Party organizations of these units think that in order to enable everybody to keep in mind firmly the Party's general line and general policy and to follow the correct political orientation unswervingly, they must repeatedly and deep-goingly study the Party's fundamental line for the entire historical period of socialism laid down by Chairman Mao, in association with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles.

Chairman Mao has pointed out explicitly: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions, and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

In this line education the broad masses of cadres and fighters realize that the Party's fundamental line for the entire historical period of socialism is the life line of our Party, a lighthouse which illuminates our work and a powerful weapon for remolding world outlook and doing a good job in ideological revolutionization and that we must, therefore, study the fundamental line repeatedly, apply it repeatedly and bear it in mind firmly during the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles.

Proceeding from class education in this line education, all the units have conducted "two recollections and three investigations." They hold that since classes and class struggle are the ultimate origin of all phenomena in a class society, it will be impossible for us to see the political situation clearly, understand the fundamental line of the Party correctly and carry out the concrete policies of the Party correctly if we do not have the viewpoint of classes and class struggle. Consequently, line education must begin with class education, otherwise it will be without a firm ideological foundation.

The Party branch of the Red First Company of a certain PLA unit brought the troops to Yich'uan in northern Shensi to visit the poor people, conduct social investigation and undergo class education so as to lay a good foundation for line education. Their recollection of the bitterness of the old society and discussion of the sweetness of the new society with the local poor and lower-middle peasants enabled the cadres and fighters to bear in mind firmly class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat and further understand that: political power was closely connected with the line, that we relied upon Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to seize political power as well as to consolidate political power, and that when we had a correct line we should have everything but when we had a wrong line we should lose everything. Thus many comrades voluntarily examined their vague understanding of the question of handling the line.

Later the Party branch again organized everybody to study the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party and to examine every crucial period and certain significant events in the history of the Party to see how Chairman Mao's revolutionary line struggled against the "Leftist" and rightist opportunism of arch renegades Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i during the past several decades and how it guided the revolution in our country to advance from one victory to another and to see how Vice Chairman Lin executed and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the most determined and most heroic way.

In this way everybody more concretely and profoundly realized that we would not have the new China, our Party, our Army or what our people had today if we did not have Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After realizing this they intensified their profound proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On the basis of the cadres and fighters' popular desire to heighten their line consciousness, the Party organizations in these units guide all to study arduously the Party's fundamental line for the entire historical period of socialism laid down by Chairman Mao, to study the General Program of the new Party Constitution and certain related parts of Vice Chairman Lin's Political Report at the 9th Party Congress, and to have a real grasp of the spiritual essence of the fundamental line.

In the course of study the 2nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Company of a certain unit adopted the method of "study, show, discuss and repudiate" according to the actual conditions of the company. To study means to go deep into the documents to understand well the spirit and essence of the fundamental line and the need to persevere in class struggle, in dictatorship of the proletariat and in the socialist road. To show and discuss means to show facts of the struggle between the two lines, discuss the experience and lessons learned from the struggle between the two lines, and use live, perceptible materials to deepen the understanding of the fundamental line.

They invited comrades from the Party branch of the local production brigade to lecture on the history of the struggle between the two lines in this brigade before the liberation and mobilized everybody to use their own personal experience to show and discuss in a big way examples of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines during the past two decades so as to deepen further the cadres' and fighters' understanding of the Party's fundamental line for the entire historical period of socialism. In the course of showing and discussion they penetratingly developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, energetically repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They especially conducted repeated repudiation against the "theory of dying out of class struggle" promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, cadres in Hungch'i production brigade of the place where this company was stationed were poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" and grasped only grains, cotton and oil without paying any attention to class struggle and line struggle.

As a result, the class enemy took the opportunity to engage in sabotage which weakened the collective economy and made the production brigade a notoriously backward one throughout the hsien.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the Party branch led the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, energetically grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, repulsed the class enemy's counter-attack, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, greatly heightened the ideological consciousness of the people, rapidly developed the collective economy and made the production brigade an advanced unit throughout the province.

The cadres and fighters of this company, who fought for some four years side by side with the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hungch'i production brigade, saw such changes with their own eyes and analyzed the changes, realizing profoundly that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was the life line of the Party and further heightened their hatred for Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

On the basis of having extensively heightened the consciousness of the line, the Party organizations of these units fully mobilized the masses and used Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as weapon to remold the world outlook self-consciously.

The Party branch of the 7th Company of a certain unit led everybody to use Chairman Mao's viewpoint of one divided into two to analyze the political and ideological conditions in the company. Everybody held that in order to carry out in a still better way Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we must prevent and overcome the arrogant and self-complacent feeling that existed among some of the comrades. Some of the comrades felt very proud when the title of four-good company was conferred by the CCP committee of units stationed in Lanchow upon the 5th Company of a certain unit where Comrade Men Ho, a "good cadre boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line," once served as instructor before his death. Thus the Party branch organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Study and Current Affairs" and led everybody to discuss it in association with the actual situation the evil effects of arrogance and self-complacency had on company building and on the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This enabled the company to further establish the working style of modesty, prudence, freedom from arrogance and freedom from recklessness and advance smoothly along the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress.

In this line education all the units considered the heightening of the leading cadres' line consciousness the principal task of education. Members of many company Party branches perseveringly observe the high standards and strict requirements and take the lead to study, struggle against self-interest, and repudiate revisionism. Cadres of some of the companies go deep among the masses to listen humbly to the fighters' views and examine their own vague understanding of questions of line as well as their un-proletarian ideas. Some of the units hold cadres' study classes to further the study of Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the

proletariat in conjunction with the actual struggle at the time. This increases the ability of the broad masses of cadres to distinguish the correct line from the erroneous line and true Marxism from false Marxism as well as heightens their initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Recently the leadership organ of PLA units stationed in Lanchow held a symposium on line education to popularize the experience of these units in giving prominence to education in the Party's fundamental line for the entire historical period of socialism during the course of line education. This has pushed line education in various units into in-depth development.

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RE-EDUCATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Receive Re-Education and Carry Out Re-Study in the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles

by

Li K'o-kang (李克剛), teacher in the Department of Political Economics, University of Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 5, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The question of educational reform is mainly a question of teachers." In the practice of considering society as a workshop for liberal studies I deeply feel that I still have a long way to go before I can adapt myself to the Party's requirements and the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers ideologically, politically as well as professionally. But I have also discovered with excitement that I do have all the conditions for solving this contradiction. As long as I have a red heart "loyal to the Party's education work," go deep into the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, humbly receive ideological and political re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, thoroughly change my old ways of thinking, study professional knowledge conscientiously anew, and thoroughly eliminate remnant feudalist, bourgeois and revisionist poisons, I shall be able to contribute to proletarian educational revolution.

Go Deep Into the Practice of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements, Study Anew, and Strive To Catch Up With the Revolutionary Situation Which Is Developing At Flying Speed

I am a teacher of political economy. When we were under the rule of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education I was much poisoned by feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. I was especially separated from practice and believed deeply in dogmas. For long periods of time I failed to awake, thinking that since I had studied a bit and taught for a couple of years, I should at least be able to call myself an intellectual.

In mid-August I went to Tungjants'un production brigade, Ssuchich'ing commune, Haitien ch'ü, Peking Municipality, with the workers, peasants and soldiers to engage in the practice of educational revolution. At that time I went there with the task of teaching the way to consolidate and develop the collective economy in the people's commune. But I met with great difficulties from the very beginning: In the course of a social survey I discovered that the poor and lower-middle peasants had a very clear understanding of the question of further consolidating and developing the collective economy of the people's commune and they had analyzed the question very profoundly; whereas I failed to see the question clearly, could not understand many of the questions and even made mistakes in the notes I took.

As Chairman Mao pointed out: "Many intellectual elements put on airs thinking that they know a lot. But they fail to understand that such airs are no good, that they are harmful and may hinder their progress. They should know the truth that many so-called intellectual elements are actually relatively ignorant, sometimes worker-peasant elements know more than they do." As I had "three-separation" in my head, was unfamiliar with society, failed to understand the workers, peasants and soldiers, and lacked proletarian feeling in myself, I did not have a voice and was not qualified to teach. Practice taught me that the only way to solve the problem was to shed my airs and learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants respectfully and honestly.

After arriving in the countryside and adopting class struggle as our guideline, we conducted a survey in the municipality, the ch'ü, communes, production brigades and production teams, using the method of combining surfaces with points. We convened more than 30 survey meetings and symposia of various types. By doing so we understood the historical as well as the present situation of the people's communes, concretely and vividly saw the superiority of the people's commune's system of collective ownership and also understood certain questions which had to be solved in the present deep-going development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in rural areas.

With these questions in mind we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's series of teachings on the rural people's commune and the development of agricultural production and the Party's guidelines and policies. By analyzing and studying we began to understand several questions concerning the further consolidation and development of the collective economy of rural people's communes which had a universal significance.

For instance, in the past there were relatively many contradictions in rural areas during year-end distribution. During the settlement in 1970 we coordinated closely with the Party branch to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings on the question of distribution, made deep-going investigation and study on the question and conducted line analysis on problems that existed in distribution.

In the study class on distribution conducted by the production brigade, I lectured on "giving prominence to proletarian politics, correctly handling the relation between the state, the collective body and the individual and doing a good job in the distribution of income." We exposed various contradictions concerning the question of distribution, energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, clarified the Party's guideline and policies, and brought about relatively good results. Owing to the fact that we gave prominence to line struggle in this study class, we not only solved the question of distribution for the year smoothly but also laid a good ideological foundation for the planting of crops according to plan this year.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The situation changes ceaselessly. To adapt our way of thinking to the new situation we must study." I realized profoundly that the only possible way to catch up with the revolutionary situation which was developing with flying speed and to serve actual class struggle was to go deep into the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought once again.

Develop Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation, Destroy Old Rules in a Big Way and Persevere in Combining Theory with Practice in Teaching

Chairman Mao taught us: "We must learn the 'book knowledge' of Marxism, but we must also associate it with the actual situation at home. We need 'book knowledge' but we must oppose 'book worship' which divides us from the actual situation." Political economy is an important component part of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with a clear class nature and practicality. The only way to have a real grasp of it is to go deep among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and study and apply it in a living way in the course of actual struggle.

In the past arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the University of Peking energetically promoted "intellectual education first" and opposed the practice of students taking part in the three great revolutionary movements. This remnant poison went deep into me and it still often shows itself in my teaching practice of considering society as a workshop for liberal studies.

According to the curriculum, students of our department had to study capitalism and imperialism in their study of political economy. Upon arriving at the countryside I proposed that students in rural areas should also study subjects which students in urban schools studied. Guided by this way of thinking I taught the students of the educational revolution practice team what I considered the most essential parts concerning capitalism and imperialism as part of political economy.

However, due to the fact that my theory was divorced from practice and that my aim and method of teaching were questionable the students failed to digest what was taught them. Upon discovering this problem, leadership of the educational revolution practice team immediately convened a line analysis meeting to repudiate solemnly the erroneous tendency of "teaching of pure knowledge" and emphasize the combination of theory with practice in teaching so as to serve proletarian politics. This incident gave me a profound education.

Later when I lectured on "learning from Tachai in agricultural production," I repudiated the capitalist and revisionist roads of agricultural development in close association with practice in order to make clear the question that "the road of Tachai is the road for the building of socialist agriculture under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought." I also used the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the guideline in a lecture on the course of agricultural collectivization in our country. By associating theory with practice and clarifying the aims of teaching, the students achieved relatively bigger results and succeeded in deepening their understanding toward the great significance of "learning from Tachai in agricultural production."

From these two incidents I learned profoundly that a violent struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines did exist in the course of teaching and that the only way to make my own teaching work serve proletarian politics was to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in depth, ceaselessly

remove the remnant poison of the revisionist line of education from my head, and persevere in the guideline of association of theory with practice.

Learn As a Student First, Then Teach As a Teacher, Develop the Teacher's Role in the Course of Learning From the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Chairman Mao taught us: "To become a good teacher we must first become a good student. Many subjects cannot be learned solely from books, we must learn from producers, workers, and the poor and lower-middle peasants. In school we must learn from the students--targets for our education."

To do a good job in combining theory with practice in teaching we must first honestly learn from the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres. We should learn from their good thinking, good working style and their good experience in consolidating and developing the collective economy of the people's commune. In the meantime we must also learn from the worker-peasant-soldier students. We must not only dare to confess and struggle against our self-interest ideologically and politically but also listen to their views on professional knowledge humbly and study and discuss problems with them so as to correct our own mistakes and enrich the contents of teaching.

In the course of teaching we must correctly handle the new relationship between teachers and students, thoroughly repudiate the "theory of teachers being the center" promoted by arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the University of Peking, remove the feudalist remnant poison of "respect for teachers" and oppose "one man's view."

Practice shows that worker-peasant-soldier students not only have many good political and ideological qualities which deserve to be learned by us but are also much wiser than the teachers in many respects of professional knowledge. For instance, I lacked fighting spirit when I lectured on the subject of "Why must we develop the movement of 'one strike and three oppositions'" because of my influence by old educational ideas. Later after discussing, analyzing and studying this question with worker-peasant-soldier students I came to four main conclusions. Then I explained the significance of the movement of "one strike and three oppositions" clearly by giving simply explanations and associating theory with practice.

The only way to establish the new relationship of mutual teaching and mutual learning between the teachers and students is to shed the teacher's airs and thoroughly implement the mass line. By doing so the responsibility of the teachers is by no means reduced. The idea is to enhance their role of teaching both book knowledge as well as human knowledge and of organizing the work of teaching on the basis of remolding ideology and remolding the subjects of teaching.

How should the work of teaching be organized? I feel that to achieve the practice of going deep into the three great revolutionary movements and make society the workshop, we must thoroughly implement the principle of "considering

study as the principal task," Chairman Mao's works as fundamental teaching materials, class struggle as the principal subject and the study of the actual problems encountered in the three great revolutionary movements as the center and closely integrate the study of indirect experience with the study of direct experience. In this respect we used tasks to motivate teaching and associated theory with practice in close coordination with the central work of the present moment in rural areas and the needs of struggle so as to let the students learn the fundamental principles of political economy well.

For instance, during the fight of a cabbage harvest in winter we studied such fundamental principles of political economy as "Be prepared for war, be prepared against natural disaster and do everything for the people," "develop economy and insure supply," planned socialist economy, and correct handling of the relations between the state, the collective body and the individual, etc., by analyzing the fact that cabbages of Tungjants'un were sold as far away as Hong Kong and Macau and were used to support the border areas as well as satisfy the needs of the capital.

In this way we succeeded in understanding the task of cabbage harvest by elevating it to the level of supporting socialist revolution and socialist construction, consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and hitting the imperialists, revisionists and the reactionaries. We also used these theories to make extensive propaganda among the masses to promote the fighting spirit of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres. This brought about the speedy accomplishment of the task of cabbage harvest.

In the practice of educational revolution I have realized that if the teachers are to play their role in educational revolution which they should play, they must eliminate the "Liu poison" of emphasizing professionalism and neglecting politics and of teaching book knowledge without teaching human knowledge, boldly grasp political and ideological work for the students and become models of political work. In professional studies, teachers must serve the students and strive to instruct them; but in the meantime the teachers must also impose strict requirements on the students so as to enable them to learn actual skills to serve the people. In routine work and manual labor the teachers must act as a common fighter and use their own model action to influence and set the students in motion. This is the only way to unite the teachers and students under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and struggle together for the creation of socialist liberal arts college!

* * *

LITERATURE

A New China Is Possible Only With the Communist Party

- Exposing the reactionary nature of "national defense drama" that served the Kuomintang

by

Mass Criticism and Repudiation Writing Group of Department of Chinese, Tientsin Normal College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 2, 1971)

The Rightist opportunist line pushed by renegade Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and company in the middle thirties was one which called for humiliating submission to the Kuomintang reactionaries and betrayal of the revolution. To meet the counter-revolutionary political needs of the Kuomintang, Chou Yang and company, agents of Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i in literary and art circles, put forward the bourgeois slogan of "National Defense Literature" in opposition to the proletarian slogan of "mass literature of national revolutionary war" put forward by Lu Hsün.

Under the black banner of "national defense literature," "national defense drama" took the lead with Hsia Yen, T'ien Han, Yang Han-sheng and others producing a large number of plays and sponsoring massive activities of stage production. That was the "national defense drama" movement which made so much noise for a time.

In the period between the "September 18 Incident" to "August 15"--the victory against Japan, Chiang Kai-shek's reactionaries continually changed their strategy and tactics, now crying "It is necessary to pacify the country before the external foe can be repulsed," and then singing loudly, "Sincerely unite and face the national disaster together!" But no matter how often they changed, they did not depart from the object of maintaining the fascist dictatorship of "One Party, One Doctrine, One Leader." The history of the development of "national defense drama," which was under the exclusive control of the "Quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng, was a history of their surrender to the Kuomintang reactionaries, their service to the counter-revolutionary political line of the Kuomintang reactionaries, and their changes in company with the changes in strategy of the counter-revolutionary line.

In the Face of Imperialist Aggression, the Only Way Out Is Resistance

At a grave moment when the Japanese invaders were intensifying their aggression against China with the object of turning China into their colony, the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, representing the will of the people of the whole country, put forward a slogan of an anti-Japanese national united front and issued the solemn call, "Stop the civil war, and together resist the Japanese." That was the only correct road to national salvation.

However, the Kuomintang reactionaries took an opposite road, continuing stubbornly to promote their counter-revolutionary political line of "It is necessary to pacify the country before the external foe can be repulsed."

Early in 1936, Sai Chin Hua, a representative work of "national defense drama," made its debut in accordance with the needs of the Kuomintang.

To know what Sai Chin Hua was about, let us recall Chiang Kai-shek's ranting in November 1935: "A nation invariably makes war on itself before other people can make war on it" and "By dealing frankly and sincerely with all friendly countries, we believe that one day there will be understanding inside and outside the country." That was a typical counter-revolutionary view according to which aggression was justified, resistance to the Japanese was culpable, while selling out of the nation was a meritorious service. Chiang Kai-shek falsely described the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal struggle led by our Party as "making war on the nation itself" and said that was the cause of aggression by the Japanese bandits, so as to create a theoretical basis for his rabid anti-Communist war. While the people of the whole country unanimously demanded armed resistance to Japanese aggression, Chiang Kai-shek warned that there must be no resistance and claimed that we could win the "understanding" of friendly nations by "dealing with" them "frankly and sincerely."

Hsia Yen's Sai Chin Hua was exactly a footnote to these statements of Chiang Kai-shek. In Sai Chin Hua Hsia Yen actually called the I-huo-t'uan "Boxer Bandits" in a derogatory manner and asserted preposterously that it was their blind xenophobia that "invited the attack by the 8-nation allied forces" and caused national suffering. That was evidently an attempt to find an excuse for Chiang Kai-shek's "internal pacification." In the face of imperialist aggression, Hsia Yen respectfully asked Sai Chin-hua, a traitoress and whore, to preach a sermon. It was claimed that owing to her "dealing with" the 8-nation allied forces and their chief Waldersee "frankly and sincerely" that understanding from the "allies" was won, Peking was "saved," and slaughtering of the common people was "avoided."

That was utterly a big lie. The so-called "dealing with" was another term for compromise, capitulation, and betrayal of the nation for personal gain, and "mutual understanding" was only a big leaf to cover up the dirty dealings between the imperialists and their running dogs. As for the "human nature" that was "commonly possessed by all women" which was found in Sai Chin-hua and which Hsia Yen extolled, that was exactly the class nature of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie whom Chiang Kai-shek represented. Historical writing has always served reality. By promoting the road of Sai Chin-hua, the "Quartet" was promoting Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary road of capitulation and national betrayal.

"Repulsing the external foe" was a sham, but "internal pacification" was true. As suppression of the Communists was favorable to national betrayal, it was necessary to suppress them before the nation could be sold. It was while Chiang Kai-shek yelled loudly that the long march of the Red Army "foreshadowed its end" that renegade Ch'en Pai-ch'en produced his anti-Communist historical play, The End of Shih Ta-k'ai. The End put Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Communist

rantings into the body of history and put them on stage in an attempt to curse the Red Army's long march by comparing it with the end of Shih Ta-k'ai and undermine the confidence of the proletariat and the working people in the certain victory of the Red Army's march to the North to fight the Japanese, so as to attain the malicious object of breaking the morale of the revolutionary people.

Sai Chin Hua and The End of Shih Ta-k'ai were twin monsters brought forth by Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary line of "it is necessary to pacify the country before the external foe can be repulsed. They were also two big poisonous weeds watered by the venom of the Rightist opportunist line of class capitulation and national capitulation of Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i.

However, under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the anti-Japanese torrents swept on with tremendous force. The Party's revolutionary line of an anti-Japanese national united front finally vanquished the Kuomintang's counter-revolutionary line of "it is necessary to pacify the country before the external foe can be repulsed," and the counter-revolutionary hopes as represented in the representative works of "national defense drama" also went bankrupt.

Vanquish the Enemy of the People by Virtue of a People's War

The gunfire from Lukouch'iao on July 7, 1937, announced the beginning of China's sacred anti-Japanese national revolutionary war. Chairman Mao wisely pointed out: "The Japanese invaders can be utterly vanquished only by a total national war of resistance" and "Our basic slogan is 'a total whole-nation war of resistance.'" Chairman Mao's great call was resolutely and enthusiastically supported and answered by the people of the whole country, and as a result there appeared a new atmosphere of vigoorous resistance against the Japanese.

On the other hand, the Kuomintang reactionaries who represented the interests of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie carried out a policy of national betrayal and capitulation and adopted a doctrine of non-resistance in opposition to the revolutionary platform of "total war of resistance" put forward by our Party.

At that time "national defense drama" again "acquired a new theme" and the "Quartet" became extraordinarily active. All of a sudden such poisonous weeds as T'ien Han's Lukouch'iao and Hsia Yen and others' Defend Lukouch'iao made their appearance one after another. Under the pretext of propagandizing the war of resistance, the authors did everything they could in these plays to cover up the truth of the Kuomintang's doctrine of non-resistance, freely extolling the Kuomintang's "splendid service to the nation and magnificent feats" and desperately trying to win leadership of the war of resistance for the Kuomintang.

Chairman Mao pointed out with emphasis at the time: "The Right-wing bloc of the anti-Japanese national united front consists of big landlords and the big bourgeoisie, and is the general headquarters of national capitulationism." They "guide China to conform to the interests of Japanese imperialism, turning China into a colony of Japanese imperialism and all the Chinese people into slaves without a state."

However, the "Quartet" loudly sang a contrary tune, openly and unabashedly prostrating themselves before the Kuomintang and saying, "We are deeply gratified at the Government's determination to fight a war of resistance, because this not only thoroughly cleanses our nation of its past humiliation and indignation, but moreover foreshadows the renaissance of our nation."

Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and company also made such a fabrication in their plays: A number of peasants and college students, representatives of the people, begged the Kuomintang soldiers on their knees to "take action on behalf of the people" and even crowned these soldiers with the title of "Flower of the common people," representing the Kuomintang armies as "the people's army" and "the bulwark" of the resistance against Japan.

In the first few months of the war of resistance, Chairman Mao already repeatedly stressed that it was necessary to reform the Kuomintang government and its armies thoroughly in order to meet the requirements of the war of resistance. "So long as this problem is not solved, it will be useless to speak of victory in the war."

However, the "Quartet," the tiger's jackals, wrote that national liberation was possible by relying on the Kuomintang government and its armies. That was open and bold opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, an open attempt to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for the Kuomintang's seizure of leadership of the war of resistance.

The struggle for leadership of the war of resistance was something of first class importance bearing on whether the Chinese nation could win liberation. Countering the dangerous tendency of Rightist capitulation in the Party represented at the time by Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i, Chairman Mao promptly sounded the tocsin for the whole Party: "It is imperative to put forward sharply the question of who is leading whom. It is imperative to resolutely oppose capitulationism." Chairman Mao thoroughly criticized and repudiated the Rightist opportunist line, profoundly expounded the question of independence and self-determination within the united front, and firmly upheld the leadership of the proletariat.

However, renegades Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i stubbornly opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They knavishly and flatteringly praised the Kuomintang for "leading" the "armed forces and the people in the war of resistance" and repeatedly and tirelessly extolled dictator and enemy-of-the-people Chiang Kai-shek as the "Leader" of the war of resistance. They presented with both hands the leadership of the war of resistance to the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek. The "national defense drama" of the "Quartet" was a criminal record of the attempt of these renegades to sell out the leadership of the war of resistance. In the "Epilogue" to Yellow Flower Hill, a reactionary play by Hsia Yen that totally prettified the Kuomintang, the author, singing the same tune as Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i, shamelessly urged all to "remember" the "instructions" of Bandit Chiang. This fully revealed that they were running dogs of the imperial court of the Chiang household!

Politically the Kuomintang continued to oppress the people and militarily they followed a line of running away from the enemy. As a result, they were completely routed in the battlefield. Within the short space of a year

the Kuomintang lost vast territories in North China, East China and Central China. Harsh facts utterly shattered the myth of the Kuomintang's leadership of the war of resistance and declared the death sentence on Chiang Kai-shek's doctrine of non-resistance. To cover up the Kuomintang's crime of abandoning whole armies and large pieces of territory to the enemy and quieten the discontented people, Chiang Kai-shek published a notorious "Message To the Compatriots" after the fall of Wuhan, in which he blatantly and shamelessly declared that the disorderly retreat and flight of the Kuomintang armies was a "basic strategy for a protracted war of resistance."

At that very moment, Hsia Yen produced another play, In One Year, which did desperate propaganda, through the activities of a so-called underground agent, for the already spurned Kuomintang reactionaries. In accordance with the tune set by Chiang Kai-shek, Hsia Yen summed up the disastrous defeat of the Kuomintang in the battlefield during the year as "a defeat in the war but a success in strategy." He thus upheld the doctrine of moral victory which regarded defeat as victory and running away from the enemy as a heroic act.

In sharp contrast with the Kuomintang theater of war where the Kuomintang armies continually retreated in defeat was the liberated areas theater of war where victories were won one after another. Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, Comrade Lin Piao personally directed the world famous Battle of P'inghsingkuan, winning the first great victory since the outbreak of the war of resistance. Exploiting the victory, the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army advanced to the enemy's rear and, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teachings, developed a people's war. They opened large bases in the enemy's rear, inflicted heavy blows on the Japanese invaders, and forced the enemy to call a halt to their large-scale strategic offensive, winning a great victory in the phase of stalemate during the war of resistance.

These historical facts ruthlessly shattered the shameless lies manufactured by "national defense drama"--a trumpet of the capitulationist line of Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i.

Oppose Capitulation, Oppose Splitting, Carry War of National Liberation Through to the End

After the fall of Wuhan, the Japanese invaders adopted toward the Kuomintang a policy principally of political inducement to surrender, supplemented by military offensives. They intensified their promotion of a policy of "control of China through the Chinese." For this reason they encouraged Chiang Kai-shek to intensify his anti-Communist campaign in an effort to split and sabotage the anti-Japanese national united front and so attain their object of aggression.

Under this situation of struggle in which the Japanese invaders induced them to surrender and Britain and the US persuaded them to do the same while the strength of the Communist Party increased to an unprecedented degree, the Chiang Kai-shek traitorous clique turned their guns against the Chinese Communist Party and the revolutionary people who were resolutely for the war of resistance. Surrender to the enemy and split became the greatest danger of

the situation. Under the banner of "Co-operation" and "Unity," renegades Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i sacrificed principles and actively served the policy of the Kuomintang reactionaries to restrict and melt down the Communist Party and their capitulationist and splittist activities.

To overcome this grave crisis that faced the war of resistance, Chairman Mao put forward the slogans: "Firmly persevere in resistance, oppose capitulation," "Firmly maintain unity, oppose splitting," and "Firmly maintain progress, oppose retrogression!" waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries and the Rightist opportunists within the Party.

Apart from continuing to erect monuments to the Kuomintang reactionaries, the "national defense drama" played up by the "Quartet" acquired new content at that time: it whitewashed the traitors, peddled their philosophy, and obliquely attacked the Communist Party and the popular armed forces under its leadership.

New Encounter Bridge, a Hunanese play adapted by T'ien Han, which had as its background the story of Ch'i Chi-kuang of Ming Dynasty, presented in a highly favorable light big landlord Squire Fu who surrendered to and collaborated with the enemy. Reproached by his "conscience," this traitor actually saved some patriots from being captured by the enemy and by means of bribery, obtained permission to distribute alms on Encounter Bridge as a form of "relief for the starving people."

In the eyes of the "Quartet," traitors of history could of course be made to "make donations to the cause of national salvation," and traitors in real life were all the more "patriotic" and "unyielding." Chu Ming-chai, the hero in Yang Han-sheng's play, The Two-Faced Man, was just such a character. On a big mountain of tea trees which was his domain, he had under his command an armed "self-defense corps" which included Kuomintang stragglers and, holding the banner of resistance to the Japanese, perpetrated traitorous acts. Such a traitor and big capitalist was extolled by Yang Han-sheng who called him "the parent who provides (the people with) food and clothing, a buddha who gives them peace" and a patriotic force who must be relied upon for resistance against the Japanese. T'ien Han's Squire Fu and Yang Han-sheng's Chu Ming-chai were exactly black specimens of the notorious theory of "national salvation by a curved line."

In those days, under the cover of "national salvation by a curved line," Chiang Kai-shek ordered large armies to surrender themselves to the enemy, forming a counter-revolutionary alliance of the Japanese, Chiang Kai-shek, and the puppets against the Communists. Squire Fu conspired with the enemy of the nation, but was extolled as a "savior of the nation and the people." Chu Ming-chai "operated an industrial enterprise" by cooperating with the Japanese invaders, but was whitewashed and was said to "help the resistance against Japan" and "bring prosperity back to China." While the "Quartet" energetically praised the Japanese collaborationists, could we not see clearly that they had the same ugly face of such imperialist lackeys as the Kuomintang reactionaries and Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i?

At the time, there re-appeared in Chiang-controlled areas a situation in which patriotism was a crime and patriots were thrown into prison all over the country, while national betrayal was commended and traitors congratulated one another. The "Quartet" not only supported the theory of "national salvation by a curved line," but moreover beat the drum by using historical plays to heighten the effect of the anti-Communist upsurge created by Chiang Kai-shek.

Then came the South Anhwei Incident created by the Kuomintang, in which many Communists were slaughtered. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the people of the whole country, who could bear it no longer, relentlessly exposed the Kuomintang and waged a resolute struggle against it. The result was "the repulse of the second anti-Communist upsurge of the Kuomintang and attendant lowering of the political position of the Kuomintang and rising of that of the Communist Party."

At that time Chiang Kai-shek was forced to adopt the tactic of "retreat." He hypocritically emphasized the importance of "national defense" and declared that the idea of parties and groups was already out of date. This was a base trick by which a robber posed as a good man and which Chiang Kai-shek customarily used.

The master having changed his tune, the lackeys naturally also changed theirs accordingly. In September 1941, Yang Han-sheng produced a counter-revolutionary historical play, The Spring and Autumn of the Heavenly Kingdom, with which he distorted the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary struggle between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang and compared it with the "internal strife between Yang and Wei" within the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, and cried loudly, "Don't persecute and kill each other!"

Renegade Ch'en Pai-chen also rewrote his anti-Communist historical play, The End of Shih Ta-k'ai, and renamed it Tatu River, to which a highly colored incident of the internal strife between Yang and Wei was added.

Under the banner of "unity" and "war of resistance," the "Quartet" tried to bind the Communist Party and the revolutionary people hand and foot and free Chiang Kai-shek from blame in connection with his sanguinary massacre of the New Fourth Army. The "Quartet" can never deny their counter-revolutionary crimes.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's guideline of resistance against the Japanese, unity, and progress, our Party eliminated the interference of the opportunist line within itself, led the people of the whole country in waging an unyielding struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries, and finally arrested the capitulationist, splittist activities of the Kuomintang, shattering the Japanese invaders' policy of "control of China through the Chinese and winning a great victory against capitulation and splitting and for carrying on the national liberation war through to the end. History once more showed that renegades Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like were faithful pawns of the Kuomintang and that the "national defense drama" of the "Quartet" was a Kuomintang farce against the Communist Party and the people. However, under the brilliant light of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, their counter-revolutionary sinister scheme could never succeed.

Fruit of Victory of People's Revolution Should Belong To the People

After six years of courageous struggle, the Chinese people finally saw the light of dawn of victory of the war against Japan in 1943. At that time Chiang Kai-shek, who was hiding in Omei Shan, hastily produced his anti-Communist, anti-people Destiny of China, in which he falsely accused the Communist Party of "sabotaging the war of resistance" and "jeopardizing the country," hinted that the Communist Party would be "liquidated" in two years' time, and unabashedly yelled: "The destiny of China is in the hands of the Kuomintang," thus preparing public opinion for re-starting the civil war.

As soon as The Destiny of China came off the press, the Kuomintang reactionaries switched on all propaganda machines to give it the utmost publicity possible. In this counter-revolutionary chorus, the "Quartet" came out again to play their part. They manipulated their pens and new plays were produced. Two of these were the most noteworthy. One was Yü Ling's Plum Blossoms and Spring Rain South of the Yangtze, and the other was S.S. Victory by Ch'en Pai-ch'en and others. The former won a Kuomintang citation, while the latter was written at the direct instance of the Kuomintang's Szechwan provincial party headquarters.

Opening Plum Blossoms and Spring Rain South of the Yangtze, one can see on the fly page some of Chiang Kai-shek's nonsense about his so-called "concern" for and his effort to bring "relief" to the people in enemy-held areas. Imitating Bandit Chiang's tone, Yü Ling said preposterously in his play that the people in enemy-held areas south of the Yangtze looked westward to Chungking with the same intense eagerness as if they were "watching for clouds during a severe drought," waiting for the "succor" which Bandit Chiang and his armies would bring them, and were prepared to "welcome the princely hosts with food and drink." That was a "Song of Longing for Chiang's Return" sung by the "Quartet" and their gang. They were making "popular opinion" falsely in the name of "the people in enemy-held areas" for Bandit Chiang's return to his counter-revolutionary old lair--Nanking.

While the bogus "people in enemy-held areas" were looking westward toward Chungking, "S.S. Victory" weighed anchor at Chungking and began its journey downstream. It was a counter-revolutionary "fantasy of victory" composed for Chiang Kai-shek by the "Quartet." This "S.S. Victory," bound for Nanking from Chungking, was loaded full with so-called "heroes of the war of resistance"--"takeover officials" of the Kuomintang. The political ideals advocated by these people were exactly a beautiful blueprint of the fascist dictatorship outlined by Chiang Kai-shek. In the preface to the play, the author wrote: S.S. Victory "shows in anticipation a new political act--the putting into effect of the Constitution and the election of a President." What a painted skin of "freedom and democracy"! The truth is that the so-called "putting into effect of the Constitution and the election of a President" were merely an echo of the anti-Communist resolution of the 11th plenary session of the Kuomintang Central Committee.

In his brilliant essay, "A Comment on the 11th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and the Second Session of the Third People's Political Council," Chairman Mao wrote to the point that all this was

"just so many empty words designed to dupe the people, the real purpose being to gain time for preparing civil war so as to perpetuate its dictatorial rule over the people."

Well, what was the result of the "putting into effect" and "election"? In the play, Shih Min-ch'uan (which means putting democracy in practice), a deputy to the puppet National Assembly, uttered what was in the mind of the "Quartet": Chiang Kai-shek "will surely be elected" President. So eager were the "Quartet" to oppose the revolution that they revealed their true character here and openly cast their vote in advance in favor of tyrant and enemy of the people Chiang Kai-shek as the President. Therefore, S.S. Victory was a "petition to Bandit Chiang to assume power" by the "Quartet" and their gang.

At the time the Chinese people were fighting hard along the Yellow River basin and on both banks of the Yangtze under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, shedding their blood and sacrificing their lives in a heroic struggle for early victory of the war of resistance. However, the "Quartet" and their gang did their utmost to scheme the handing over of the fruit of victory to the Kuomintang reactionaries, so they might be in the good books of Bandit Chiang. They were really extremely shameless!

To whom should the fruit of victory of the war of resistance belong? That was a major question bearing on the future and the destiny of China. While the "Quartet" were freely creating counter-revolutionary public opinion on the theatrical stage for Chiang Kai-shek's seizure of the fruit of victory, their master renegade Liu Shao-ch'i pushed with still greater frenzy a Rightist opportunist line at the advent of victory. He openly and boldly peddled the reactionary doctrine of "the new stage of peace and democracy" in an attempt to present the Kuomintang reactionaries with the people's armed forces and the fruit of victory. If the sinister scheme had succeeded, history would have moved backward and China would have returned to a semi-feudal, semi-colonial old world of darkness under a fascist dictatorship.

The great leader Chairman Mao resolutely pointed out: "Victory of the war of resistance has been won after bloodshed and sacrifice by the people...so the fruit of victory should belong to the people" and "The rights won by the people must not be allowed to be easily lost, but must be defended by fighting."

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the Chinese people have defended the fruit of victory of the war of resistance by fighting and moreover won a great victory in the democratic revolution and socialist revolution. The "Plum Blossoms and Spring Rain" of the "Quartet" have already withered and become "fallen leaves and the West wind," and their counter-revolutionary S.S. Victory has already been smashed into pieces by the angry waves of revolution! Practice in the Chinese revolution has repeatedly demonstrated a truth: Only the Communist Party can save China; only the great Mao Tse-tung's thought is the splendid banner that guides us from victory to victory!

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"National defense drama" was drama that served the Kuomintang. Its general director was Chiang Kai-shek. This is the conclusion made of "national defense drama" by history.

The controversy over the "two slogans" in literary and art circles more than thirty years ago deeply reflected the acute struggle within the Party between two radically antagonistic political lines. Although Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company, false Marxist swindlers, clamored for a "truce" long ago, the fact is that they never stopped attacking the proletariat and the struggle between the two lines has always persisted with violence. After the liberation, they stubbornly pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and frantically opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They tried to revive the literary and art activities of the 1930's in a big way and to reverse the verdict on "national defense drama." In drama, they even loudly clamored for "reform" of the drama of the new China with the "experience" of the dramatic movement in the phase of democratic revolution.

The counter-revolutionary black line of literature and art pushed by the "Quartet" after the liberation was exactly a continuation and development of the "national defense drama" under new historical conditions. The only difference was that they substituted the trade mark of "whole people" for the sign of "national defense" and painted over the sign of "revolution" a golden coat of "Plea for the people." But although the trade mark was changed, the goods remained the same. Taking the stand of the overthrown reactionary class, they virulently attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to restore capitalism.

"The rivers will continue to flow for ten thousand generations, long after you and your like have perished." The great proletarian cultural revolution has completely struck down the "Quartet." However, from the thirties to the sixties, the ghost of "national defense drama" is still there and the struggle between the lines has never ceased. We must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, continue to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in depth, and carry on the struggle to eradicate the poisonous influence of the "Quartet."

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Read the Works of Marx and Lenin Conscientiously, Study the Writings of Chairman Mao Conscientiously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 6, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings "It is necessary to read conscientiously," and "One must be good at study," leading members of the CCP Maoming Municipal Committee in Kwangtung Province have carried out in close conjunction with the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles the living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously, and heightened constantly their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to step up the ideological construction of the Party committee's "squad members."

There is a deputy secretary in the municipal committee who when implementing an economic policy of the Party made an inappropriate provision by relying on his own past work experience, which resulted in a mistake. This incident shocked him greatly. He thought of the time before the great cultural revolution when he was a tenant farmer, of his loyalty and faithfulness to Chairman Mao, his shouldering of the baggage of being "born red," his subsequent failure to study Chairman Mao's writings conscientiously, the slackening in the remolding of his world outlook, his lost in ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism in the situation of intensive development of the revolution and the mistakes made in the implementation of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

This deputy secretary, taking the painful lessons of the past in association with the problems that appeared in the implementation of the policy, made a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's great thesis of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and deeply realized that: Plain class sentiment could not substitute for awareness of the struggle between the two lines. Only through conscientious reading, diligent study and by constantly arming oneself with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought could one rid the mind of idealism and metaphysics, completely remold one's world outlook, and continue to strengthen the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution and remain true on course in the storm.

The example of this deputy secretary was a great revelation to the other leading members of the CCP Maoming Municipal Committee. In close conjunction with class struggle and the struggle between the lines, and in connection with the reality of work and thinking, they all read the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, and their consciousness in study became higher and higher and the habit of reading grew stronger and stronger. This effectively stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the leading body of the Party committee, strengthen its ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism and heighten its consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In its study, Maoming Municipal Committee deeply realized that a correct knowledge could be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process of going from practice to knowledge and then back to practice again. As for the fundamental concepts of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, one must not think that after having studied them, they would remain in mind forever, but one's knowledge must be constantly heightened through practice, and one's understanding must also be deepened through repeated practice.

In the past several years, members of the Committee have repeatedly studied and practiced Chairman Mao's great thesis on classes, class contradiction and class struggle. When the new Municipal Committee was first established, in view of the condition that some of the comrades noticed only that the leading squad was new and overlooked the fact that the struggle between the two lines still existed even in a new leading body, members of the Committee organized everyone to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's thesis on the Party's basic line throughout the whole historical period of socialism, thereby enabling everybody to know that the struggle between the two lines in the Party was protracted, and heightened the awareness of the Party committee members to the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

In the "One strike, three oppose movement," some of the comrades while implementing the policies of the Party, again discovered signs of vacillation to the "Left" and right. In view of this condition, the Municipal Committee again organized everyone to study once more Chairman Mao's thesis on the Party's basic line throughout the entire historical period of socialism, thereby enabling everybody to profoundly understand that the policies of the Party were a concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and further heightened the awareness of the Party members of policies.

In the new upsurge of industrial and agricultural production, there appeared among some of the comrades a tendency to attach importance to material gains, while neglecting the condition of bringing proletarian politics to the fore. Once again the Municipal Committee organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's thesis on the Party's basic line throughout the entire historical period of socialism, thereby enabling everybody to know deeply the significance of maintaining the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore and heightened the consciousness of the Party members of placing revolution in command of production.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The secretary of a Party committee must be good at being a 'squad leader'," the principal responsible comrade of the CCP Maoming Municipal Committee, in the process of studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, has made use of himself in setting an example, and maintained the imposing of a high standard and a rigid demand on himself. He set the pace in implementing the study system and the study plan, and also took the lead in discussion and application.

In January this year, the secretary of the Municipal Committee went outside to attend a meeting. During the meeting, he studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching of "We should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness,

and serve the Chinese people heart and soul," and in association with his actual thinking, conscientiously wrote down more than 4,000 words on what he had learned. The revolutionary spirit of conscientious reading and diligent study of the principal responsible comrade of the Municipal Committee made a model pace-setter, and at present, the awareness of the "squad members" of the Maoming Municipal Committee in the living study and aplication of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought has been greatly enhanced.

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EXPORT FAIR

Preparations for China's 1971 Spring Export Commodities Fair Completed

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 11, 1971)

preparations for china's 1971 spring export commodities fair have been completed. the fair is scheduled to open here on april 15.

the coming fair will fully reflect the vigorous situation in which the chinese people, under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, are advancing, victoriously and full of revolutionary pride, along chairman mao's proletarian ruvolutionary line during the new upsurge of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

exhibits even more varied than those in the last fair are to be seen in the spacious pavilions. they indicate the great victories won in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological spheres by the chinese people who have conscientiously studied works of marx, lenin and chairman mao in close connection with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and consistently implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the fair will display a large number of photos showing the current excellent international situation.

finishing touches are now being given in decking out the fair's building where friends of the trade circles from various countries and regions of the world are to be received. many new exhibits are added to the different pavilions. the pavilions with a total floor space of some 47,000 square metres will have on show tens of thousands of industrial and agricultural products from all over the country as well as photos, models and other objects illustrating the achievements made by many collectives and individuals in various fields of endeavour that are noted for their living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

china's export commodities fair, since started in 1957, has consistently followed the great leader chairman mao's teaching "the chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity" and adhered to the socialist foreign trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of what one has for what one needs. it has contributed to developing friendly trade relations between china and other parts of the world. with the constant development of china's relations with foreign countries, the fair has established increasingly extensive ties with friendly trade personages in various parts of the world.

the organization in charge of preparations for the fair has received letters and telegrams from many foreign importers and exporters accepting the invitation from the fair. in some countries and regions, many businessmen who had had no transactions with the fair so far have also expressed their desire to come to the fair.

ELECTRONICS

Nanking Electronic Tube Factory Raises Output by Tapping Potentials

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 12, 1971)

the nanking electronic tube factory has constantly increased output by tapping its potentials since 1970. this has been achieved without adding any floor space, equipment or workers. this big modern enterprise fulfilled the 1970 state plan four months ahead of schedule and overfulfilled the state quotas for the first two months of this year.

when the factory's 1970 campaign to increase production and practise economy was launched, some people argued that if production were to be raised, workers, equipment and floor space would have to be added. the plant's potentials had been tapped almost to the full, they said.

the factory revolutionary committee saw this as a metaphysical viewpoint that must be refuted for the campaign to develop vigorously. so it organized the workers to hold discussions.

chairman mao teaches: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level."

acting on this teaching, the workers made deep-going investigation and found that much potential remained to be tapped. following chairman mao's teaching "there is no construction without destruction", they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. all this spurred their efforts to make technical innovations and continue to tap the potentials so as to raise output.

the no. 3 shop provided an example of tapping potentials by improving equipment. it had an inefficient piece of apparatus that removed air from only one tube at a time. the workers changed this rectangular-shaped apparatus into a round, automatic apparatus so that it can handle six tubes at a time. the high speed and good quality of the new apparatus make it as efficient as 15 machines of the old type. the workshop soon made more than 100 technical innovations which added a capacity equal to the combined total of 28 important machines while taking up 300 square metres less of floor space. it fulfilled the 1970 production plan five months ahead of time and produced a monthly record output this january.

the no. 8 shop provided an example of tapping potentials by using substitutes to save materials. it tried to turn out a new product last year but lacked an important piece of equipment. the masses were organized to clear out the storehouse and repair old machines and find used for waste material. they found a machine discarded by another workshop and repaired it and put it into use in making the new product.

they used ordinary metals to take the place of rare metals and made multi-purpose use of wastes. in the past, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line encouraged bourgeois attitudes. some people did not take good care of state property. when only a part of a tube was defective, they threw the whole tube away. the workers last year criticized this bourgeois

style. they said: "we should make a concrete analysis of concrete conditions in the light of dialectical materialism. the defective tubes have sub-standard parts but most of the parts are good. we should discard only the defective parts." so the workers began to put good parts in to replace the bad ones.

the factory also tapped its potentials by improving the technological processes. in the past some bourgeois technical authorities argued that since electronic tubes were high-precision products which called for a complicated technology, the processes were set and could not be altered. in order to break with the old conventions, the factory revolutionary committee aroused the workers to analyze the advance from failure to success in trial-producing a new kind of tube in the light of the struggle between the two lines. the factory had started trial-producing the tube over ten years earlier. influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, a few technicians stuck to the old technology and wasted much state material and money. nothing was achieved. after its founding, the factory revolutionary committee relied on the workers to solve the problem. making a break-through in technology, they trial-produced the tube in a short time. this spurred the mass movement for improving technological processes in the factory. the workers made experiments and spread their experience. this greatly raised the efficiency.

the factory sent many workers from a workshop to help build a new factory last year. assigned a bigger quota, the rest of the workers redoubled their efforts to make technical innovations in view of the decreased manpower. in addition, the distribution of the labour force was improved. as a result, air is now removed from electronic tubes in only six hours as against over 30 before.

by tapping potentials in improving the products, the workers refuted the idea that the standards could not be changed. when it was suggested that improvements be made to one type of electronic tube which had a structure going back to the forties, some people argued that it had the most advanced structure and therefore no change should be attempted. with this problem in mind the workers and technicians repeatedly studied this instruction of chairman mao's: "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." they then sharply criticized the idea of unchangeable standards. they groped their way forward through practice and finally were able to improve the structure. the new structure, which is made by a simple work process, is smaller but has a bigger capacity. the rate of good quality products is now over 90 per cent as against 30 per cent in the past.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Northeast China Rubber Shoe Factory Doubles Production by Making Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Harbin, Apr. 11, 1971)

the hungwei rubber shoe factory in the mutanchiang administrative region in heilungkiang province has doubled its production capacity during the great proletarian cultural revolution by adhering to chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle. in a mass technical innovations campaign, the workers made machines to bring the equipment up to 138 pieces from 43. 75 per cent of their work is now mechanized or semi-mechanized, as against the 36 per cent before 1966.

the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians made up their minds during the cultural revolution to end the backwardness in production by making technical innovations.

they followed chairman mao's great teaching "there is no construction without destruction. destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution". the plant revolutionary committee organized the workers, cadres and technicians to carry out revolutionary mass criticism centered around the question of whether to rely on the masses of the workers or on a few "experts" for technical innovations. they saw this as a question of the struggle between the two lines. this helped eliminate more fully the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and they raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. the revolutionary committee resolved to keep to chairman mao's mass line and wage a "people's war" in making technical innovations.

by installing a mechanized sole cutting device, the no. 3 workshop cut manpower needs by two-thirds. their experience was summed up and the revolutionary committee popularized it throughout the factory. this spurred the mass technical innovations.

only the processing of rubber was mechanized in the no. 5 workshop and the work was heavy. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, an expert in the factory designed a 4.8-metre high vertical drying tank based on foreign models, but the workshop was only 4 metres high. the drying process, therefore, was still done by hand. the workers made a horizontal drying tank during the cultural revolution, and solved the problem. the workshop last year made 21 technical innovations, including the manufacture of an impregnator, and machines for stamping insoles and welts and a dozen other machines. this mechanized or semi-mechanized most of the work and the daily output of rubber shoes rose from 4,000 to 10,000 pairs.

the workers of the no. 6 workshop set themselves the target at the beginning of last year of making a moulding machine in 50 days, after studying the experience of other factories. when someone with conservative ideas said this was impossible, the workshop leading group organized a mass criticism meeting to repudiate liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist hogwash such as the slavish comprador philosophy, so as to do away with wrong ideas obstructing the work. the workers said: "we workers are armed with mao tsetung thought, and we can turn out the moulding machine on schedule." and they did after working hard.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, an expert shut himself up in a room and buried himself in books and data in designing a machine for cutting patterns. he achieved nothing after working several years and spending a lot of money. during the cultural revolution, some veteran workers designed and made the machine themselves. they took just over 20 days and spent only 400 yuan to trial-produce eight machines for this purpose.

in the mass technical innovations, the workers studied and applied chairman mao's philosophic works and used dialectical materialism to analyze and solve contradictions. a contingent of worker technicians who are good politically and with practical experience came to the fore. when workers of the no. 1 workshop failed several times in their attempts to make a lining machine, they repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." they came to the conclusion that they had not succeeded because they did not study dialectics well. after analyzing their failure, they found the key technical problem, solved it and made the machine. these workers averaged over 40 of age and most of them were down-trodden in the old society and had no schooling. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they broke with fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds and made a dozen technical innovations.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

North China Production Brigade Reaps Good Grain and Cotton Harvests by Scientific Farming

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Apr. 11, 1971)

the hohengcheng production brigade of chengan county in hopei province, north china, has become an advanced agricultural unit by raising multiple-crop index of land and has had good harvests of grain and cotton for a number of years in a row. it has applied materialist dialectics, farmed scientifically and used the method of inter-cropping and growing catch-crops.

the multiple-cropping acreage has grown, leading to a rising per hectare yield. the multiple-crop index reached 240 per cent last year. the brigade gathered in good harvests on 113 hectares of land, per hectare yield of grain averaging 3.07 tons and ginned cotton 0.97 tons. another 20 hectares of grain fields were inter-planted and planted to catch-crops and the per hectare yield reached 7.38 tons.

the brigade is situated on a former bed of the changno river and had bad natural conditions in the past. most of the 160 hectares of arable land were either low-lying or arid and alkaline, giving low yields of grain and cotton. after the people's commune was set up, the brigade sank wells and dug channels, levelled the fields and did a

lot of oasic farm improvement. after several years of hard struggle, water conservancy was improved greatly. grain and cotton yields increased by 1964.

they wanted to keep increasing output. inspired by chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the cadres and commune members of the brigade in 1965 began farming scientifically and inter-planting and growing catch-crops so as to turn three crops in two years into two or three crops in one year.

they started by trial-planting double-crop maize. they had previously planted spring and summer maize on different plots. they wondered whether it would be possible to plant them on the same plots.

they studied chairman mao's philosophic thinking and drew great encouragement. chairman mao teaches: "the standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." they were determined to be bold in changing the farming system so as to gain experience in scientific farming, from the standpoint of practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge.

their spring maize eared at the height of summer. the summer maize was dibbled at that time. when summer maize sprouted the seedlings were yellow and thin and died very soon. then, transplanting was carried out. when the spring maize was harvested, summer maize began to mature. they did good field care and finally got 0.4 tons of summer maize per hectare. the output was not high but it showed that the method would work. they found that in the period when both the spring and summer maize were growing, the summer maize was overshadowed and poorly ventilated. to resolve this contradiction, they used a quick-growing, low-stalk, cold-resistant and high yield strain of maize the next year and sowed the spring maize earlier and harvested the summer maize later in order to shorten the common growing period. they also cut off leaves and topped the spring maize to improve ventilation for the summer maize, and applied more fertilizer. they got nearly 11 tons of double-crop maize per hectare.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary cadres and commune members combine revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach and have devised more than 20 scientific farming methods such as inter-planting cotton and wheat, cotton and garlic, cotton and beans, and growing catch-crops of maize and cotton, potatoes and buckwheat and rape and cotton, turning three crops in two years into two crops in a year on large tracts of land and three or four crops a year on part of the land.

after the successful inter-planting of cotton and wheat on large tracts, a new problem arose. while wheat grew stout, cotton seedlings were weak and did not grow well, with more bolls in autumn and fewer bolls in summer, affecting the quality.

faced with the new contradiction, they studied chairman mao's teaching "the ceaseless emergence and ceaseless resolution of contradictions is the dialectical law of the development of things" and understood that if they took a correct attitude toward the contradiction and analyzed and resolved it they could turn the low grade cotton into high grade cotton. the brigade experimental group finally found the reason. in the initial period, cotton seedlings require a high soil temperature and little water, while the vigorously

growing wheat needs more water. irrigating the wheat saturates the roots of the cotton and the soil temperature becomes low. this affected cotton growth. in the wheat milking period, both wheat and cotton need much water, and so they compete. wheat absorbs more because it has a larger root system, so the cotton does poorly. to resolve the contradiction, they enlarged the space between the inter-planted crops and sowed the wheat lower and the cotton higher. this gave the wheat ample water and the cotton a higher soil temperature. when both needed water, they irrigated them separately. they topped the cotton early to concentrate nourishment and ensure that the plants would bear more bolls in summer. this resolved the contradiction and the quality of cotton improved.

the commune members and cadres not only mastered the law governing local weather but also became familiar with the characteristics of the growth of the local crops and scientifically handled the relations between them. therefore, they have had good harvests for years running.

in the past, only one crop was planted on a plot. now several crops are, some on high ridges and some on low, some just sprout while others grow tall. under such conditions big machines cannot be used and some old farm implements are also inappropriate. more farm work is needed to increase production. so the sharp contradiction between insufficient labour power and the efforts to raise multiple-cropping index arose.

the brigade party branch conscientiously carries out chairman mao's great teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" and mobilized the masses for a movement to improve and make farm tools and machinery. a special-purpose plough was needed to handle inter-cropping. after twelve experiments they made a new type which is 30 times as efficient as the ordinary type. they also made more than 30 kinds of farm implements totalling 1,100 pieces, such as horse-drawn sprayers and horse-drawn ridge-making machines. they also bought some other machines. all the farm work of ploughing, irrigation and drainage, sowing, top-dressing of fertilizer, making ridges and side-line products processing has been basically mechanized or semi-mechanized and so the problem of labour power has been solved.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Peking Mobile Medical Team Serves Northwest China Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1971)

a mobile medical team of over 300 personnel, which has returned here after spending three months in the northwest china countryside, has won the warm praise from the poor and lower-middle peasants for their good service as "our kinsmen sent from peking by chairman mao".

the team was sent out last october by the ministry of public health under the guidance of the central committee

of the chinese communist party with the great leader chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. the medical workers were from the chinese academy of medical sciences, the peking medical college, the chinese medical research academy, the china medical college, the peking hospital, the peking maternity hospital and other medical establishments.

during their stay in the rural areas, the team members were guided by mao tsetung thought, and gave prominence to proletarian politics. they enthusiastically treated the poor and lower-middle peasants and carried out preventive measures, delivered medicine to patients' homes and helped the people develop mass health work. in addition to giving treatment, they modestly accepted re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and disseminated mao tsetung thought among them.

a sandstorm was at its height on the northwest plateau when the medical workers arrived. no matter what the distance or the weather, the team members went to attend patients. the medical workers visited poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen, workers and liberation army men in their homes and barracks, bringing chairman mao's kind concern and the party's concern to them.

doctors travelled by camel across a desert for two days to locate a grazing ground some 50 kilometres away from the nearest village. the only inhabitants there were two commune members. they were moved to tears and took the doctors by the hands saying: "the route you took is used only by shepherds and the cadres of our team. you've come to see us. this shows our great leader chairman mao's concern for the poor and lower-middle herdsmen exclamation"

the medical team took their house calls as an excellent opportunity to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and saw tempering through hardship as an important prerequisite for remoulding their world outlook.

one group was stationed near a railway line. there were over 30 settlements along the line. it was very convenient for the medical workers to visit their patients by train. but, carrying forward the p.l.a. men's revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death", they preferred going on foot from house to house, carrying their medical kits and knapsacks. everywhere they went they joined the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in making revolutionary mass criticism. workers and peasants were invited to recall their past bitterness and compare it with their present happiness. all this helped raise the medical personnel's class consciousness and promote the revolutionization of their thinking.

many of the medical workers were trained in the old schools. because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, they were divorced from manual labour and the masses for a long time. while going round the countryside to treat working people, they studied and applied chairman mao's three constantly read articles in a living way in close connection with their medical service and launched revolutionary mass criticism so as to move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve the patients whole-heartedly.

a patient lost consciousness. her breathing was blocked by vomit. two women team members had not brought apparatus for aspirating the vomit. they thought of the great leader

chairman mao's teaching "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism" and the brilliant image of dr. norman bethune. they promptly overcame their distaste and sucked the vomit from the patient's mouth. the patient breathed again. another member, a dentist, used to think that the most important thing in medical treatment was skill and that he could do nothing without his foreign-type equipment. however, both his thinking and feelings have changed greatly since he joined the medical team. after relentlessly criticizing such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies as "vocational proficiency in command" and "skill first", he put proletarian politics in command of skill and treated the poor and lower-middle peasant patients with class feelings. one day he came across an old poor peasant who suffered from prolapse of the rectum. he was moved by the account the peasant gave of his suffering in the old society in contrast to the present happiness. the dentist was determined to cure the patient although such ailments were not his work. he would help the patient wash and administer the drug. before applying a new method of treatment, he tried the injection on himself. he finally cured the patient. he said: chairman mao teaches us "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." it would have been impossible for me as a dentist to cure that disease if i had not made effort to solve the question of "for whom?" but had paid attention to skill alone without giving prominence to politics.

late one night, the medical team heard that an old poor peasant afflicted with acute intestinal obstruction was in critical condition. it promptly sent a group to treat the patient. calling to mind chairman mao's teaching on serving the people whole-heartedly, the group did its utmost. when the patient's blood pressure suddenly fell during an operation, four members of the group who had the same blood type as he all offered to be blood donors. the patient's blood pressure began to rise as the transfused blood coursed through his body. the patient's family and other poor and lower-middle peasants around were moved to tears. the patient was saved after four hours of emergency treatment. he was restored to health rapidly.

following the policy "put prevention first", the medical team aroused the masses in the countryside to launch a health campaign to improve environmental hygiene and disseminated knowledge about sanitation among the peasants.

the medical team made vigorous efforts to learn and apply the new method of acupuncture, use medicinal herbs and combine traditional chinese and western methods, in line with chairman mao's instruction on combining traditional chinese and western medicine. many members tried hard to learn acupuncture and the use of medicinal herbs. the members learned the new acupuncture method from each other and asked the local people for advice. one of them, a radiotherapist, practised needling on his own body in an effort to master the skill in the service of the poor and lower-middle peasants. some members went 35 kilometres from where they were staying to gather medicinal herbs. bringing along herbal medicine they prepared themselves and acupuncture needles, the members went from village to village, from door to door, to offer their services to the poor and lower-middle peasants. they were warmly praised.

chairman mao teaches: "wherever we go, we must unite with the people, take root and blossom among them." acting on this teaching, the medical team showed great enthusiasm in training health workers for the production brigades and communes. in three months, they trained more than 100 barefoot doctors and 700 other health workers in short-term courses or personal tuition. they also helped more than 100 full-time medical workers improve their skill through short-term training.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth Address Ceremony Marking Cambodian Queen's Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1971)

all the cambodian personnel here met on april 9 to warmly greet the birthday of the cambodian queen sisowath kossamak. samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, addressed the ceremony.

the full text of samdech sihanouk's speech reads:

beloved samdech chaufea penn nouth,

dear compatriots,

i am deeply moved to receive your most affectionate wishes extended to our venerated "mamma" her majesty on the occasion of her birthday.

before the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, our people and public authorities of the kingdom of khmer used to organize at this date (april 9) every year the "taing toc", a propitiatory ceremony in honour of her majesty for her longevity and good health.

and today, you are still spontaneously carrying on this national tradition by organizing a "small taing toc" and dedicating it to her majesty with your most faithful and fervent thoughts.

this "small taing toc" in all its modesty assumes to me an importance far greater than its preceding "taing toc", magnificent most probably, but "of a simple routine".

your "modest" taing toc is in fact the best of gifts which our mother the queen has ever received. because it comes from you who have never agreed to be courtiers greedy for honour, power and fortune, from you who are pure patriots, real representatives, servants and defenders of the people and the motherland. and this gift is presented by you to her majesty at a tragic moment of our national history to which the unspeakable treason and crimes of lon nol-sirik matak have brought a base dishonour.

now, we, you and i, are cruelly kept away from our motherland and separated from our parents and children. the present "taing toc" constitutes a "spiritual bridge" which links us not only with our queen, but also with all our dear ones in cambodia, with all our dear compatriots who drudge and struggle, who are ready to die so that the motherland and liberty may live.

these are a few words about the great significance of today's intimate family ceremony.

for this i thank you wholeheartedly and greet you most warmly.

i also avail myself of this occasion to thank you for the warmth of your fraternal or filial affection brought to me for more than one year. as you know, in spite of the (anti-constitutional) proclamation of its pretentious "republic", the gang of lon nol-sirik matak has savagely denied the request of my aged and ill mother and of her grand children to live in exile in france.

my mother, a virtual prisoner of the aforesaid gang, wonders with distress whether she could live to see again her only son.

two of her grandchildren, to whom not a single crime could possibly be attributed, have been arbitrarily thrown into prison as if they were highway bandits and "worse" at that.

but, as our great king jayavarman vii wrote on the stone, "it is not their own sorrow but the sorrow of the (khmer) people which is the sorrow of the (khmer) kings."

my mother and i myself have especially suffered from the indescribable sufferings of our people, innocent victims of u.s. imperialism and the saigon and phnom penh fascists.

but how to put an end to these sufferings quickly?

the whole world knows that nixon and his lackeys lon nol-sirik matak have not agreed and will never agree, without being totally defeated by arms, to restore independence, neutrality, territorial integrity and unity to our kampuchea.

what does the "peace" in these conditions mean? peace at all costs, peace in dishonour, humiliation and slavery, peace with partition and loss of territorial integrity and national unity -- is it acceptable? is it thinkable too?

the brotherly vietnamese people have for 15 years endured the most atrocious sufferings which the humanity has ever known, for they will not accept "american peace" which takes away their right to self-determination, to the liberation of the south of the fatherland, to independence (for south viet nam) and to the reunification of the fatherland viet nam.

the khmer people have the same patriotic spirit as the brotherly vietnamese and lao peoples.

our people would rather die than live in slavery and permit the alienation of the independence, unity and territorial integrity of kampuchea.

no matter what the lon nol and sirik matak satans may do against us and our respective families, we who loyally serve our people and their ideals have the absolute duty to continue the armed struggle, without the spirit of retreat and without accepting compromise, and to advance always on the unique road of honour and national salvation until our supreme goal -- the 100 per cent liberation of kampuchea -- is attained.

beloved samdech penn nouth,

dear compatriots,

before ending this address, allow me, in the name of the royal throne and her majesty our queen, to give you solemnly the following information: in agreeing to assume the chairmanship of the n.u.f.c., the khmer throne and i myself have by no means the intention or wish to exercise governmental or political power to however small a degree to the detriment of the people, to whom all the powers should finally return.

we simply wanted to give, by the chairmanship, to our n.u.f.c. and the "people's power", which is established under the banner of the n.u.f.c., the state and constitutional legitimacy which they need.

all my compatriots living and working in peking know that i have, since the creation of the n.u.f.c., transferred all the powers which i exercised in the past by a mandate received from the sangkum electors to the central committee and the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. presided over by samdech penn nouth and composed of messrs. khieu samphan, chau seng, sarin chhak, hou yuon, nu nim, chan youran, thiounn mumm, keat chhon, thiounn prasith, etc.

inside our country cambodia the people's power has been established forever in all the villages, communes, districts, provinces and cities ever since they were liberated by the heroic and glorious people's armed forces of national liberation of kampuchea under the command of mr. khieu samphan.

the people's power will be established in our capital in a not too distant future, when the u.s. imperialists, their saigon lackeys and their sub-lackeys -- lon nol, sirik matak, cheng heng, in tam, ngoc thanh and their like -- are completely swept away from the soil of the nation.

it will be the greatest honour for the throne, her majesty and myself to see our people, having already acquired full military and political maturity in the course of their present historic struggle, capable of assuming by themselves, wholly and sovereignly the state, governmental, administrative, diplomatic and other responsibilities in conformity with the political programme of our n.u.f.c.

after the liberation, the people's power will, alone and for ever, prevail everywhere in cambodia.

these are our solemn words.

it is in these sentiments that i close my speech by requesting you to accept my most affectionate and fervent wishes for continuously success and glory in your patriotic mission and in the sacred struggle of our people for national salvation and for the return to our beloved kampuchea of its independence, neutrality, unity, territorial integrity and peace.

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., said in his speech: "on this happy day, in the name of the members of the royal family, the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, the r.g.n.u.c., the functionaries and their wives and in my own name, i have the great honour to express from afar our best wishes of good health and longevity to her majesty the queen...."

samdech penn nouth said: "since the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, our country has been the victim of the barbarous aggression of the u.s. imperialists with the complicity of their lackeys, the traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-cheng heng.

"our people, of all classes and social strata, have risen unanimously and heroically to oppose the enemy, defying difficulties, privations and sacrifices, to wage the struggle against the enemy and to build an independent, sovereign, democratic, peaceful and prosperous cambodia, with her territorial integrity ensured, under the leadership of a people's power, in conformity with the march 23, 1970 statement and the political programme of the n.u.f.c.

"in this heroic struggle, our people have won brilliant victories and liberated seven-tenths of the territory with a population of four million out of the seven million inhabitants. at the same time, her majesty the queen has always acted with dignity and firmly in the face of the odious acts committed by the traitors against her and certain members of the royal family, particularly the children of samdech the head of state. she has always expressed sympathy for the struggle of our people. in spite of all forms of menace and restriction which she was subjected to in the past year, she stood courageously and devotedly on the side of the struggle of our people. her generous attiude constitutes an effective aid and a great encouragement to us."

samdech penn nouth went on: "after one year of struggle, our people and our people's armed forces of national liberation of kampuchea have continuously won brilliant victories over the u.s. imperialists, their saigon lackeys and the phnom penh traitors. our enemies are now finding themselves in an impasse and the day of their end is not far off.

"the military, political, diplomatic, economic and cultural successes already gained under the leadership of the n.u.f.c. with samdech the head of state as its chairman have given us the certainty about the coming total victory of our people. we are also certain of the coming victory of the brotherly vietnamese and lao people and comrades-in-arms. on account of its ferocious and obstinate nature, u.s. imperialism which considers itself powerful will not readily admit its defeat by the three peoples of indochina in spite of its disastrous failures. therefore, we must maintain vigilance against all its perfidious manoeuvres and be prepared to wage a people's war of long duration, without any compromise or the spirit of retreat, till the complete annihilation of our domestic and foreign enemies."

samdech penn nouth said: "besides, on the occasion of the festival of entering into the new year 2515 of the buddhist era, we, all present, beseech buddha as well as all divinities protecting the throne to wish her majesty the queen good health and longevity.

"in these circumstances, we especially wish her majesty the queen and the seven million cambodians total victory over the u.s. imperialists and the ignoble traitors of phnom penh in order to build an independent, sovereign, peaceful and neutral cambodia on the basis of territorial integrity, progress and dignity."

speaking at the ceremony, pen vassay, representative of the personnel of the r.g.n.u.c. working in peking and

the cambodian students in the city, said: "on this happy day, we, members of the n.u.f.c. now living in peking and working at the seat of the r.g.n.u.c. and students, have the great honour to express our good wisnes to her majesty the queen on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of her birthday."

he said: "the khmer people, bringing into full play the long and rich tradition of heroic struggle and united as a single monolithic whole under the banner of the n.u.f.c. with samdech the head of state as its chairman, have quickly risen to overthrow the fascist power of the clique of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, to defeat the barbarous aggression of their masters -- the villainous u.s. imperialists -- and their saigon puppets, to liberate the beloved fatherland and to build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia with its territorial integrity ensured."

he went on: "the brilliant victories won by the khmer people over the u.s. imperialists, their saigon lackeys and the gang of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, especially those victories in chup, damber and snuol where they suffered the most ignominious defeats, add to the most brilliant victories won by our vietnamese and lao brothers in arms."

"permit us to renew our most fervent wishes to her majesty the queen. may her live a very long life; may her have good health. as for us all present, we are determined to redouble our efforts to completely defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys of phnom penh so that the day of the total liberation of our motherland may arrive as soon as possible, that her majesty the queen may get out of the claws of the aggressors as soon as possible and that we may pay salutes to her as soon as possible," he concluded.

CHINA AND CANADA

All-China Sports Federation Holds Ceremony Welcoming Canadian Table Tennis Delegation, Chinese and Canadian Players Play Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1971)

the all-china sports federation held a ceremony this evening to welcome the canadian table tennis delegation on its friendly visit to china. the chinese and canadian players played friendly matches.

attending the ceremony and watching the friendly matches were margaret walden, head of the canadian table tennis delegation; j.m. fraser, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy in peking; and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

also present on the occasion were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including tsao cheng, ting kuo-yu, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta,

wang lei, tsou po-hsien, ling ching, yuan lu-lin, wang fu-yung and hsing jen-hsien.

before the ceremony began, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo met and had a friendly conversation with margaret walden, head of the canadian table tennis delegation. j.m. fraser, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy in peking, was present at the meeting.

the ceremony and friendly matches were held in the capital indoor stadium where hung huge streamers inscribed with "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" when the chinese and canadian players entered the arena at 7:30 p.m., the canadian players pinned badges of the canadian table tennis association on the chests of the chinese players. the chinese players returned the canadian players with a present of "double happiness" table tennis bats and balls. this expression of friendship by the sportsmen of the two countries was warmly applauded by the spectators.

friendly matches in the men's and women's team events were held. taking part in the men's team event were canadian players errol caetano, larry lee and derek wall and chinese players li cho-min, tsai yen-tung and liao wen-ting. the women players were helen simerl, joyce hecht and violetta nesukaitis against li hsiu-lin, chiu pao-chin and liu ya-chin. prior to the competition, the players of the two countries had practised together and after their matches this evening they had a cordial conversation and exchanged experience. throughout the competition which lasted more than three hours, the canadian and chinese players were greeted with rounds of applause for their fine performance.

after the matches, margaret walden, head of the canadian delegation, and i.m. fraser, canadian charge d'affaires ad interim, in company with kuo mo-jo, tsao cheng, ting kuo-yu and wu hsiao-ta, stepped down from the rostrum and shook hands with the players. all were photographed together.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1971)

a colombian table tennis delegation led by pedro garcia, leading member of the colombian table tennis federation and president of the bogota table tennis association, this evening arrived in peking by air for a friendly visit to china. the delegation was welcomed by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned and table tennis players.

the delegation is composed of team captain and coach jose lombana gaitan; men table tennis players jose perez, carloz valencia, mario osorio and jorge h. arango; women players jeannette cifuentes and ligia velez;and correspondents joan g. posada and fabio gutierrez.

welcoming the colombian guests at the airport were leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, tsou po-hsien, ling ching and yin tso-chen; coaches of the chinese table tennis team wang chuan-yao and sun mei-ying; and players, including chiu pao-chin, yang chun, sheng hsin-hua, lu chu-fang, ho tsu-pin and su kuo-hsi.

as the colombian guests stepped down from the plane, the hosts walked up to shake hands with them. then guests and hosts were photographed together.

the chinese and colombian table tennis players had a warm and friendly talk in the waiting room of the airport. on behalf of the chinese players, li meng-hua, leading member of the all-china sports federation, extended a warm welcome to the colombian table tennis delegation. the head of the delegation pedro garcia said: we feel very glad that we can come to china for a visit. he expressed the belief that the current visit would surely further promote the friendship between the colombian and the chinese peoples

All-China Sports Federation Gives Banquet in Honor of Colombian Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1971)

the all-china sports federation gave a banquet at noon today to welcome the colombian table tennis delegation led by pedro garcia, leading member of the colombian table tennis federation and president of the bogota table tennis association.

attending the banquet were leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li ching-chuan, wang kuo-chuan, li meng-hua, yang shou-shan, tsou po-hsien and ling ching, as well as coaches of the chinese table tennis team and players, including chiu chung-hui and hu ping-chuan.

in proposing a toast at the banquet, li ching-chuan,

leading member of the all-china sports federation, said: the colombian table tennis delegation, in paying a friendly visit to china, has brought the friendship of the colombian people to the chinese people and promoted the friendly relations between the two peoples a step further.

in his toast, head of the colombian delegation pedro garcia said: we heartily thank you for the warm reception. our delegation will certainly tell the colombian people about the warm reception when we get back home.

All-China Sports Federation Holds Ceremony Welcoming Colombian Table Tennis Delegation, Chinese and Colombian Players Play Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1971)

the all-china sports federation held a ceremony in the capital indoor stadium this afternoon to welcome the colombian table tennis delegation on its friendly visit to china. chinese and colombian table tennis players played friendly matches.

inside the stadium hung huge streamers inscribed with the slogan "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" when the chinese and colombian players entered the arena, all the 18,000 spectators applauded warmly to give a hearty welcome to the colombian guests from latin america. at the ceremony the colombian players presented the chinese players with colombian coffee while the chinese players made the guests presents of "double happiness" table tennis bats and balls. then the players of the two countries played friendly matches.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches was pedro garcia, head of the colombian table tennis delegation, leading member of the colombian table tennis federation and president of the bogota table tennis association.

present on the occasion were leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wu teh, tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, yang kun, wang lei, tsou po-hsien, ling ching, yuan lu-lin and wang hsiao-yi.

before the ceremony began, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh met head of the colombian table tennis delegation pedro garcia and team captain and coach of the delegation jose lombana gaitan, and had a friendly conversation with them.

two matches of men's team event and one match of women's team event were played between the players of china and colombia. in one match of the men's team event, mario osorio, jose perez and carloz valencia of colombia played chou shu-sen, chen chin-tang and yu yi-tse of china. in the other men's match the colombian players jorge h. arango and jose lombana gaitan met the chinese players han chung-ti, tien shu-yuan, liu fen-ping and li hsiao-tung (in the way of women's team event). the colombian players taking part in the women's team event were jeannette cifuentes and ligia

velez, the chinese players were wang shih-hui, liu shih-hsu, shih feng-ling and li hsiu-lin.

the colombian players demonstrated good skill in smashing and chopping with flexible tactics. the performance of the colombian and chinese players was applauded by the spectators. after their matches, the players of the two countries sat together chatting cordially and exchanged tips of skill, and they took photographs together.

at the end of the contest, pedro garcia, head of the colombian table tennis delegation, in company with wu teh, tsao cheng and wu hsiao-ta stepped down from the rostrum and shook hands with the chinese and colombian players, and they were photographed together.

CHINA AND INDIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: What Are Indian Expansionists Trying to Do?

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1971)

the "people's daily" carried a commentator's article today entitled "what are the indian expansionists trying to do?" the full text of the article reads:

of late, the indian government has done its utmost to interfere in the internal affairs of pakistan in disregard of the repeated stern protest of the pakistan government. such overbearing acts of the indian government cannot but arouse the indignation of all justice-upholding countries.

the relevant measures taken by president yahya khan in connection with the present situation in pakistan are the internal affairs of pakistan, in which no country should or has the right to interfere. but the indian reactionaries came out in a great hurry to interfere openly in the internal affairs of pakistan. certain prominent figures in the indian government ranging from the prime minister, the minister of external affairs, to members of parliament and chief ministers of states raised a hue and cry for fanatic interference in the internal affairs of pakistan. the indian parliament and the indian national congress flagrantly discussed the internal affairs of pakistan and adopted resolutions interfering in these affairs. in league with the two super-powers, the indian government bustled about scheming for international intervention. meanwhile, the indian reactionaries have set their entire propaganda machine in motion to fan up anti-pakistan chauvinist sentiments. all these frenzied acts once again have laid bare the expansionist features of the indian reactionaries.

to create pretexts for meddling in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country, the indian reactionaries asserted absurdly that changes in the pakistan internal situation "cannot but prejudice india's own security." it may be asked: is it pakistan that "threatens" india's security, or is it the indian expansionists that threaten pakistan's security? when the indian reactionaries were making inflammatory remarks over the pakistan situation, the indian government massed troops along the east pakistan border, and even instigated

armed personnel in civilian clothes to infiltrate into pakistan territory for disruption and harassment. does this flagrant threat of force not seriously prejudice the security of pakistan?

the indian reactionaries also claimed that "geography makes it impossible" for india to "view" the situation in pakistan "as simply an internal matter for pakistan". such argument is extremely preposterous. every country occupies a definite place in geography and has neighbours. if this "theory" of the indian expansionists can be established, then countries with expansionist and aggressive ambitions can interfere in the internal affairs of their neighbouring countries at random on geographical excuses. under such circumstances, what normal relations can there be between countries? exclamation

it is worth noting that the two super-powers, working in close coordination with the indian reactionaries, crudely interfere in the internal affairs of pakistan. the u.s. state department issued a statement in an attempt to poke its nose into pakistan's internal affairs, while the soviet government acted more blatantly. in its message to president yanya khan, president of the presidium of the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r. n.v. podgorny made no mention of the threat posed by the indian reactionaries to pakistan, but on the contrary impudently criticized the pakistan government. they posed as "friends" and pretentiously expressed concern for "the interests of the ... people of pakistan". as known to all, if the independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity of a country are encroached upon, then what is left of the interests of the people? exclamation judging in association with what the soviet union did in czechoslovakia, it is not hard to see what the soviet leadership supports, what it opposes, and on whose side after all it stands.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "we firmly maintain that all nations should practise the well-known five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence." this is the standard for handling relations among nations. anyone who interferes in the internal affairs of other countries in an attempt to achieve one's ulterior aims will never come to a good end.

the pakistan people have the revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism and have waged unyielding struggles against aggressors and interventionists from outside. the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and against foreign aggression and interference.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Osaka on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Osaka, Apr. 11, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by chao cheng-hung, head of the delegation, arrived here from nagoya on a friendly visit today.

kinkazu saionji, a noted personage in the movement for japan-china friendship, accompanied the delegation to osaka.

several hundred japanese friends of various circles any patriotic chinese residents in osaka and kansai region warmly welcomed the delegation at the railway station. the japanese friends rejoiced to meet the chinese guests and enthusiastically shook hands with them. they shouted: "long live the militant solidarity between the japanese and chinese people exclamation" the patriotic chinese residents waved the five-star red flags as they warmly greeted their kinsmen from the motherland.

naoji iwata, representative member of the osaka executive committee to welcome the chinese table tennis delegation, delivered a speech of welcome. he expressed the hope that the visit by the chinese delegation would further promote the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

chao cheng-hung extended sincere thanks to the japanese friends and patriotic chinese residents for their warm welcome.

the chinese delegation will hold friendly matches with japanese table tennis players and make visits during its stay in osaka.

the tokai executive committee to welcome the chinese table tennis delegation gave a grand banquet to bid farewell to the delegation on the eve of its departure from nagoya. more than 200 japanese friends saw the chinese guests off at the nagoya station this morning.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1971)

okoi arikpo, commissioner for external affairs of the nigerian federal republic, received in lagos on april 10 chang li, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in nigeria, according to a report from the nigerian capital.

the chinese charge d'affaires presented a letter of introduction to the commissioner. they had a friendly conversation.

chang li arrived in lagos on april 5.

NIXON'S APRIL 7 TV SPEECH

Nixon's "Troops Withdrawal" Hoax Exposed

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1971)

after the fiasco of the u.s.-puppet armed invasion of laos which led to uproars in american public opinion and bitter wrangles within the u.s. ruling circles, nixon, the u.s. imperialist chieftain, hid himself in the western white house. after racking his brain for more than a week, he finally came out with a television speech on april 7 in which he claimed that "the american involvement in viet nam is coming to an end" and that there would be "an increase in the rate of american withdrawals".

nixon's speech, however, was a downright fraud exclusively for deceiving the people, covering up the disastrous defeat of the u.s. aggressor troops on the indo-china battlefield, and concealing the criminal u.s. imperialist persistence in and prolongation and expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china.

so terrible is the plight of nixon that he cannot get by without telling lies. while it is crystal clear that the u.s. aggressor troops had suffered a fiasco in laos, nixon had the cheek to boast that "vietnamisation has succeeded" and to brag about the "achievements of the ... operation in laos". what an audacious liar he is exclamation dwelling on the result of the u.s.-puppet invasion of laos, william fulbright, chairman of the u.s. senate foreign relations committee recently admitted that "it was perfectly evident to the blindest person that it was a failure." stewart alsop, an american commentator who always sings praises of nixon, had to tone down this time by admitting that the u.s.-puppet armed invasion of laos "was a military failure in laos and a political disaster in the united states". this, he added, was a "conclusion" which he "has been reluctant to reach, but on the basis of mounting evidence, there is no escaping it". but by resorting to lies, nixon tried obdurately to avoid coming to this conclusion which "there is no escaping". this is as fantastic as to try to assuage ones hunger by looking at the picture of a cake.

while it is crystal clear that the u.s. aggressor troops are insisting on staying on in south viet nam and that the united states is involved more and more deeply in the war of aggression in indo-china, nixon claimed that the u.s. involvement "is coming to an end" and announced in a matter-of-fact tone that there would be withdrawals of american troops from south viet nam between may 1 and december 1. this was sheerly a smokescreen designed to parry public opinion, ease popular pressure at home and abroad and cover up the u.s. insistence on the war of aggression. if the united states really wants to end the "involvement", why did nixon in his television speech refrain from setting a deadline for the pullout of all u.s. troops? nixon himself admitted that the announcement of a total withdrawal of american troops in indo-china at the earliest possible date "has a great deal of appeal to the american people" and that "there are those who honestly believe that i should move to end this war without regard to what happens to south viet nam". since that is so, the u.s aggressor troops should actually get out of indo-china lock, stock and barrel and leave the people of south viet nam and indo-china as a whole to settle their own problems. but nixon came out with a "no". "this way would abandon our friends, but even

more important, we would abandon ourselves," he declared. he raved that the united states should never "by our own actions consciously turn the country (south viet nam -- ed.) over to the communists (the south vietnamese people -- ed.)". this remark of nixon revealed the real features of u.s. imperialism. in other words, u.s. imperialism will never withdraw from south viet nam of its own accord; the "goal" of nixon can never be "a total withdrawal from viet nam" as he professed, but just on the contrary, remains to be a permanent occupation of south viet nam by force and its conversion into a perpetual u.s. imperialist colony and a military base for aggression against the whole of indo-china.

nixon tried hard to describe his policy of aggression in viet nam as somewhat different from that of his predecessors; but the essential thing is they all insist on aggression. the only difference, if any, is that nixon is more frantic and adventurous than his predecessors. he has done what they had dared not do, namely, the extension of the war of aggression to the whole of indo-china. in his speech, nixon talked glibly about the record of his so-called "troop withdrawal" from indo-china, in a futile attempt to whitewash his criminal record of steady extension of the war of aggression since he came to power. it is on the record that every time nixon juggled with "troop withdrawal", the war of aggression was immediately enlarged; or inversely, every enlargement of the aggressive war by nixon was preceded by his juggling with the "troop withdrawal" swindle. in such a juggling last spring, the u.s. aggressor troops invaded cambodia. in a similar juggling this spring, u.s. and saigon puppet troops invaded laos. nixon is indulging again in the same juggling now and this foreshows that the nixon administration, which is unreconciled to its defeat, will embark on a more rabid adventure.

nixon made a ridiculous excuse for his refusal to set a deadline for the withdrawal of all u.s. troops. he said that if a deadline was fixed, the united states "would have thrown away our principal bargaining counter to win the release of american prisoners of war." everybody knows that the u.s. imperialists have never declared war with the democratic republic of viet nam, but they brazenly sent their air pilots to intrude into the d.r.v.n. air space to conduct indiscriminate bombing attacks and slaughter its people. so the air pilots brought down by the d.r.v.n. are not "prisoners of war" at all but gangsters and murderers whom the d.r.v.n. has the right to punish according to law. nixon put forth the pretext of "winning the release of american prisoners of war", as if he were much concerned with the fate of these people. in fact, the arch criminals are the u.s. monopoly ruling circles and their representative in the white house who have forced the american youths to serve as u.s. imperialism's cannon fodder and tools for murder. everyone knows that as long as nixon continues to persist in the aggressive war under the pretext of "winning the release of american prisoners of war", more u.s. gangsters will be captured.

"if they fight, we will wipe them out completely. this is the way things are: if they attack and we wipe them out, they will have that satisfaction; wipe out some, some satisfaction; wipe out more, more satisfaction; wipe out the whole lot, complete satisfaction."

to hell with nixon's "troop withdrawal" hoax exclamation such a clumsy swindle can fool nobody. if nixon carries on his aggressive war, the final outcome will not, as nixon said, make the u.s. "proud" but will be the thorough defeat of the u.s. aggressor troops.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet in Honor of KPA Women's Basketball, Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 10, 1971)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a banquet here this evening to give a warm welcome to the women's basketball and volleyball teams of the korean people's army (k.p.a.) which returned home recently after a friendly visit to china.

present at the banquet were major general pak jung guk, deputy-chief of the k.p.a. general staff; chon myong su, director of the third bureau of the foreign ministry; ham yong ho, secretary general of the korean-chinese friendship society; and others.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity.

TABLE TENNIS TEAMS

Some More Table Tennis Delegations to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1971)

table tennis delegations of some countries are paying or will pay friendly visits to china on invitation after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships in nagoya.

the canadian, colombian and u.s. table tennis delegations have already arrived here. the table tennis delegations of nigeria, britain and other countries will visit china shortly.

during the world table tennis championships, the table tennis players of those countries, in their friendly contacts with the chinese players, had expressed their desire to visit china. to promote the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and those of other countries, the all-china sports federation sent invitations to the table tennis delegations concerned.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Turkish Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met cuneyt arcayurek, correspondent of the turkish paper "tercuman", and had a friendly conversation with him. he also answered the questions the correspondent put forward.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned ho ying, peng hua, hsu mei and hsu kun.

CHINA AND US

US Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1971)

a u.s. table tennis delegation led by graham steenhoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association, arrived here by plane this evening for a friendly visit to china, after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships.

members of the delegation are:

j. rufford harrison, chairman of the international committee of the u.s.t.t.a.; tim boggan, vice-president of the u.s.t.t.a.; george buben, delegate to the congress of the international table tennis federation; jack howard, team captain; and

men players john tannehill, errol resek, glenn cowan and george braithwaite; women players connie sweeris, judy bochenski and olga soltesz; as well as mrs. buben, mrs. resek and correspondent dick miles.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, tsou po-hsien, ling ching and yin tso-chen; coaches of the chinese table tennis team wang chuan-yao and sun mei-ying; and chinese table tennis players, including chiu pao-chin, yang chun, sheng hsin-hua, lu chu-fang, ho tsu-pin and su kuo-hsi.

stepping down from the plane, the head of the delegation graham steenhoven and the u.s. players waved their hands time and again, expressing thanks to the chinese hosts. the chinese and u.s. players were photographed together. then they had a warm and friendly talk in the waiting room of the airport. the chinese players expressed welcome to their arrival, saying that the peoples and players of china and of the u.s. are friendly to each other. the u.s. players said time and again that they were very eager to come to china for a friendly visit and they were very happy to find themselves in peking.

All-China Sports Federation Gives Banquet in Honor of US Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1971)

the all-china sports federation gave a banquet this evening to welcome the u.s. table tennis delegation led by graham steenhoven, president of the u.s. table tennis association.

attending the banquet were leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li ching-chuan, wang kuo-chuan, li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, yang shou-shan, tsou po-hsien and ling ching, as well as coaches of the chinese table tennis team and players including wang chuan-yao and sun mei-ying.

in proposing a toast at the banquet, li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, said: "the chinese people and the american people have always been friendly to each other. we express our good wishes for the american sportsmen and people." he added: "to safeguard and develop the friendship between the people of the two countries is in conformity with the desire of the chinese and american people. the visit of the u.s. table tennis delegation to china is an expression of friendship of the american people for the chinese people." he expressed the hope that the current visit would promote the understanding and friendship between the sportsmen and people of the two countries.

in his toast, steenhoven said: "we have a warm welcome everywhere we have been in china." speaking of the practice the players of the two countries had together this afternoon, he said: "it warms my heart to see the chinese players generously give their time and talent to our players. on behalf of all americans, i thank you from the bottom of my heart."

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Trade Union Delegations Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1971)

nguyen duc tinh, head of the delegation of the viet nam federation of trade unions and member of the presidium of the executive committee of the federation, and nguyen duy ninh, member of the delegation and staff member of the international department of the federation; and hoang van than, head of the delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions and member of the executive committee of the federation, arrived here by air today, for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of liu hsi-chang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and member of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c. and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers.

the two delegations had been to romania to attend the congress of the general trade union confederation of romania before they came here.

present at the airport to welcome the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were liu hsi-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c. and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c.; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c.; and leading functionaries of the departments concerned, including hsing jen-hsien.

also present were bui tan linh, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Bear in Mind the Great Target of the Revolution and Advance with Vigor and Vitality

- Party committee of 7th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment of a certain naval unit of PLA maintains work style of modesty and prudence

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 6, 1971)

The Party committee of the 7th anti-craft artillery regiment of a certain unit of the PLA Navy, by remembering firmly Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the Chinese people heart and soul...," has made achievements in work and been publicly commended by the upper level and the masses. Under the circumstances, it continues to bear in mind the great target of the Communist revolution, deals correctly with the past, the present and the future, remains free from arrogance in the face of fame and glory, and does not pause to rest on the road of the revolution, but filled with vigor and vitality, advances victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Do Not Rest on Past Laurels, But Carry Out Revolution More Cautiously and Attentively

Most of the members of the Party committee of the 7th regiment are elderly comrades who joined the revolution during the Anti-Japanese War or the Liberation War. During the years of the revolutionary war, they closely followed great supreme commander Chairman Mao, made revolution with a single mind and purpose and won battle honors for the Party and the people. After the liberation, they again made new contributions by leading the comrades in the struggle for the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In order to enable these comrades in the face of achievements and glory to correctly deal with the past and always maintain revolutionary vigor, the Party committee of the 7th regiment regularly organized everybody to study over again this section of teaching from Chairman Mao's "On Study and

the Current Situation": "In order to win new victories we must call on our Party cadres to get rid of the baggage and start up the machinery. 'To get rid of the baggage' means to free our minds of many encumbrances. Many things may become baggage or encumbrances if we cling to them blindly and uncritically," with reference to the revolutionary situation and their own actual thinking, to carry out analyses of and debates on the question of "how to handle the past."

By means of repeated study, everyone more and more profoundly realized that "resting on one's laurels" would never do, and there was no end to earning fresh merits. Only by changing the glory and achievements of the past into a motive power for spurring oneself into continuing the revolution, could one catch up with the situation, forever make progress and continue to win fresh merits for the people. From that one must consciously set the high demand of continuing the revolution on oneself under any condition, avoid shouldering the baggage of "glory" and "merit," and continue to advance with vigor and vitality.

Hsü Kuo-chu, deputy chief of staff and member of the regimental Party committee, has taken part in the revolution for more than 20 years and has won merits on many occasions for the people. However he has never turned his head backward to count his footsteps, but always looked forward with exuberance to winning fresh merits in continuing the revolution. In the office he is a pace-setter in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Going deeply among the companies he is always linked heart to heart with the cadres and fighters. The comrades all praise him as "the faithful brown ox that refuses to slacken the pace of pulling the cart of the revolution."

Feng T'ien-fu, the regimental commander and deputy secretary of the Party committee, was wounded many times during the revolutionary war. However, he has never relaxed the demand on himself because of his infirmities. In order to build the company into a focal point for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, he always spends half his time in going deeply into the basic level, and constantly shouldering his knapsack, crosses the mountains and the sea to get to the companies and help them to implement Chairman Mao's directives.

Once he went to a selected spot in the 6th company to settle down and work. In order to help the company implement better the spirit of the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and the resolution of the enlarged session of the Military Affairs Commission of 1960, he spent the days working together with the fighters on construction work, and making use of the rest periods in work to explain to the fighters the meaning of implementing the two "resolutions." At night,he called on the fighters for talks, and explained to them the problems that existed in the implementation of the "two resolutions" in the company. Then he helped the company to sum up experience conscientiously, and enabled a very speedy change to take place in the work of the company and prominent progress to be made.

Guard Against Arrogance and Rashness, Advance More Modestly and Prudently

For the past several years, by firmly grasping the fundamental principle of educating people with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Party committee of this regiment has given an impetus to the revolutionization and militarized

building of the unit, and a profound change has taken place in the feature of the whole regiment. Under the excellent situation, should the present condition be maintained, and become static, or should the present condition be broken and the advance continued?

In view of this question, the Party committee organized all to study over again Chairman Mao's teachings, "Guard against arrogance. For anyone in a leading position, this is a matter of principle" and "The movement is developing, new things have yet to emerge, and they are emerging in an endless stream." Recalling the historical teaching, "There have been several occasions in the history of our Party when great conceit manifested itself and we suffered in consequence" given by Chairman Mao in "Our Study and the Current Situation," and through criticism and repudiation of arrogance and complacency and stagnation and inertia, everybody realizes that to view the present work as "more or less completed" will cause work to slide downhill; and that only by constantly thinking that there is a very wide gap to bridge, could one make the effort and always struggle courageously to press forward.

On the basis of heightened understanding, the Party committee of the regiment, applying Chairman Mao's teaching of "one dividing into two," first carried out an analysis on the existing problems, and then organized everybody to go deeply among the company units and listen humbly to the opinions of the masses, bearing in mind their problems.

Following that, the Party committee held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, carried out small-scale rectification meetings and invited the cadres and representatives of fighters from the basic level to attend, showing their problems, exposing contradictions and seeking accurately for weak links. It then drew up measures for improvement and further demonstrated the fine style of modesty and prudence.

In the past some of the comrades paid too much attention to their own achievements, and paid too little attention to learning from the good points of other units. By means of small-scale rectification meetings, they now regard the units who come to learn from them as their teachers and modestly emulate their good points. They regularly compare their own work with the demands of the great Communist cause and the demands of the Party and the people, with the flying development of the revolutionary situation throughout the country, and with the work of advanced fraternal units. The greater the achievements, the more they paid attention to their own inadequacy; the more the praises the more they paid attention to imposing a strict demand on themselves; the more favorable the situation, the more they pay attention to maintaining a clear and sober head. As a result, they are able to carry out the work of the unit more solidly on the road of continuing revolution, and quicken the pace of the advance.

Bear in Mind the Great Target of the Revolution, Transform World Outlook Consciously

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The change in world outlook is something fundamental." The Party committee of the 7th regiment have realized in practice that in order to maintain and demonstrate the style of modesty and prudence,

guard against arrogance and rashness, as well as overcome one-sidedness and strengthen consciousness, it is necessary to bear in mind the great target of the revolution and consciously transform the world outlook. They have on one hand organized everybody to read conscientiously and study diligently Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought; to understand correctly the relationship between the effort of today and the actual great target of the revolution, the relationship between the victory already gained and final victory, the relationship between achievements and progress and the continuation of the revolution; to do away with idealism and metaphysics and strengthen consciousness in continuing the revolution. At the same time, by maintaining the use of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, they constantly hold outdoor rectification meetings and accept help from the masses.

Since last year, the Party committee, by exercising modesty and prudence, and guarding against arrogance and rashness, has in succession held four outdoor rectification meetings, and roused the masses to give criticism. After each criticism, it learned a lesson, experienced a touching of the soul, and added a bit of awareness of continuing the revolution.

Political Commissar Ch'in Hai-po, the secretary of the Party branch, has always borne in mind the interest of the great distant target of communism, and consciously considered each bit of achievement and progress made as the first step toward the great target of the revolution and a new starting point for continuing the revolution. On the road of continuing the revolution, he conscientiously remolds his world outlook, constantly looks ahead and earns new merits. He regularly goes deep into the companies to eat with them, live with them, work with them and study with them, taking care to absorb political nourishment from the fighters.

On one occasion he went to a selected spot in a company to settle down. The company was at that time studying the new Party Constitution. In the capacity of an ordinary Party member, he studied together with everybody Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat," measured himself with the five things a Communist must do as laid down in the new Party Constitution, took the initiative in seeking discrepancies and solicited the views of one and all. At first, the masses did not let him know their views, so he went deeper into the platoons and squads to talk with the fighters, and asked them to help him dig deeply and look meticulously for gaps until everyone fully expressed their opinions. This revolutionary spirit of conscious remolding of world outlook won favorable comments from the cadres and fighters.

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MASS LINE

Develop Our Party's Excellent Style of Maintaining Close Ties with the Masses

- Experience of the Party committee of an air force unit in Chekiang in educating leading cadres in the mass line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 7, 1971)

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles," the Party committee of an air force unit of the People's Liberation Army stationed in Chekiang Province holds Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to carry out education on the mass line among the leading cadres of this unit and of three-support and two-military work and teaches them to develop our Party's excellent style of maintaining close ties with the masses and to increase their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, thereby promoting revolutionization of their thinking.

Trusting and Relying on the Masses, Respecting Their Initiative

In July last year, in active response to great leader Chairman Mao's great call, "China ought to make a greater contribution toward humanity," and on the basis of the actual conditions of their works, the broad masses of workers of Hangchow Iron and Steel Works, in which this air force unit was doing support-the-Left work, asked the revolutionary committee of the works many times for permission to install a "3350" oxygen-making machine. But some leading comrades of the works, laying emphasis on the insufficiency of technical strength and the lack of equipment and other conditions, did not make a decision after a long time. Some representatives of the PLA, showing fear of hardship, did not actively support this revolutionary spirit of the masses. As a result, the masses put up a big-character poster against the leadership of the works, pointing out straightforwardly: "The attitude toward the installation of the oxygen-making machine is a question of whether we should trust the masses and support the revolutionary initiative of the masses, and also a question of whether we should carry out Chairman Mao's policy of self-reliance."

The appearance of this big-character poster immediately electrified the whole works. It also causes different reactions among the PLA representatives in the works. Most of them expressed support for this revolutionary initiative of the workers, but some others were puzzled, thinking that this question was raised too high to the plane of class struggle.

These two different views toward the big-character poster among the PLA representatives in Hangchow Iron and Steel Works attracted the close attention of the Party committee of the air force unit. Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," it on the one hand helped the PLA representatives in Hangchow Iron and Steel Works to unify their thinking and to get together with

the leading comrades of this works to boldly arouse the masses to uncover and resolve the contradiction. On the other hand, grasping this incident, it carried out line education among the leading cadres of the air force unit and those engaged in three-support and two-military work, repeatedly studied the series of instructions given by Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin on the mass line and, bearing in mind the history of the struggle between the two lines in our Party, reviewed the basic experience gained during the great proletarian cultural revolution and conscientiously examined their thinking and their work in relation to reality.

After this study, all comrades further understood Chairman Mao's mass line. As soon as the workers proposed trial making a huge oxygen-making machine, the first of its kind in China, the PLA representatives in Hangchow Oxygen-Making Machine Works actively supported their revolutionary proposal and got together with the cadres of the works to go deep into the first line of production to vigorously propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought and to fight shoulder to shoulder with the workers. As a result of the united effort of the masses, the task of building a huge oxygen-making machine was accomplished in only three months' time.

Go Deep into the Basic Level, Correctly Handle the Opinions and Criticism of the Masses

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, this air force unit has achieved great success in its revolutionization and in doing three-support and two-military work. In the face of this success, the Party committee of this air force unit repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the Chinese people heart and soul," detected any signs of standstill in the course of progress and tightly grasped the weak links in the face of achievements and honor, thereby making all see clearly that their work still had defects although they had won victory. This further pushed the leading cadres of the air force unit and of the three-support and two-military work to go voluntarily to the basic level and among the masses to sincerely ask for opinions and modestly listen to criticism. The Party committee of this air force unit repeatedly studied and promptly solved the problems put forth by the masses.

In a certain organization under this unit, some leading members formerly did not correctly handle the defects in their work and the masses were critical about them. Upon discovering this, the Party committee of this unit immediately studied this problem and sent one of its members to give this organization concrete help, thereby enabling them to correct their defects in work.

The Party committee of the air force unit stationed in Chekiang also paid particular attention to examining strictly the responsibility of the leaders through the problems arising at the basic level, thereby urging the leading cadres of the unit and of the three-support and two-military work to educate themselves.

Comrade Feng Ch'uan-min, a member of the Party committee, discovered that some people, when carrying out non-combative tasks, heard the masses praised theirs as a meritorious advanced contingent and were elated and, after returning

to the unit, talked about the praises of the masses everywhere. He then realized that this was a sign of complacency. The question arose at the basic level, but the responsibility lay with the leadership. Accordingly, he conducted in this contingent a special discussion on "How to advance continuously in the new situation." At the discussion, he conscientiously made a self-criticism.

This concrete action of the leading cadre taught all comrades a living lesson of ideological education and caused strong reaction among the cadres and fighters. Many leading cadres also actively examined their lack of sufficient attention to educating the cadres and the fighters. As a result, the cadres and the fighters of this unit were led to find their shortcomings consciously and to draw up measures, and quickened their pace of advance.

Humbly Learn from the Masses, Remain Modest and Prudent and Advance Continuously

Last year, in firm response to the great call that the whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works as put forward by the Party at the 2nd plenary session of its 9th Central Committee, the Party committee of this air force unit immediately organized the leading groups at all levels and the three-support and two-military personnel to conscientiously study the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, to make a deep-going analysis of the current situation of the mass movement of the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, to find their shortcomings and to make clear the causes by comparing their own condition with the condition of such advanced units as Ch'inchien brigade in Chiangshan hsien and Chiangshan Cement Works, thereby clearing away their ideological hindrances and pushing the mass movement of living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in this air force unit to develop in depth.

The Party committee of this air force unit deeply felt that under the present situation in which improvements were made and new victories won continuously in various branches of work, we must continuously combat arrogance and destroy complacency and consciously make revolution in our innermost being in order to draw closer our ties with the masses and to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For this reason, they continuously used Chairman Mao's teachings about remaining modest and prudent and refraining from arrogance and rashness to examine themselves and to educate the unit. They regularly held study classes for the leaders of the air force unit and of the three-support and two-military work. In the study classes, they studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works and the "three constantly read articles" with reference to both their positive and the negative experiences, correctly handled their achievements and correctly treated themselves.

After taking the post of second secretary of the hsien Party committee, Chao Yu-kan, deputy commander of a certain unit, constantly analyzed himself from the "dividing one into two" viewpoint, thereby promptly overcoming his shortcomings. He once heard a factory had succeeded in trial making a product of an advanced level. He felt that this factory was a unit in which his contingent carried out support-the-Left work and its experience in doing this good job should be summed up and popularized. But the workers disagreed,

saying that their work was far from being enough and their factory was still lagging far behind an advanced unit. Chao Yu-kan realized that this reflected the two different ideologies and that the workers were thinking of making a greater contribution toward revolution while he himself thought only of quickly reporting on successes. Bearing this question in mind, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses are the real heroes," learned things more modestly from the masses and, taking a new attitude, fought side by side with the masses.

- Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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STRUGGLE-CRITICISM-TRANSFORMATION

Strengthen the Building of Revolutionized Thinking in the Leading Body of Schools, Set in Motion the Penetrating Development of Struggle-Criticism-Transformation in Schools

- Ch'Uchiang Hsien Revolutionary Committee organize leading cadres of schools for earnest study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 6, 1971)

At the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Congress a great call was sounded "The whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics." While firmly grasping the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by workers, peasants and soldiers the Ch'Uchiang hsien revolutionary committee in Kwangtung Province has also organized the principal leading cadres of schools to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's philosophical works, strengthened the development of ideological revolutionization and scientific thinking in the leading bodies of schools, and set in motion the in-depth development of struggle-criticism-transformation in schools.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the Ch'Uchiang hsien revolutionary committee has adopted the method of making "squad leaders" lead the work of "squad members" to give impetus to the whole, thereby enabling the mass movement for the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works on the educational front of the hsien to develop speedily.

However, the leading cadres in some of the schools contended that owing to the pressure of work, study could not be firmly grasped. Although some carried out study, no attention was paid to making serious efforts to heighten the awareness of the struggle between the two lines and to grasp the fundamental principle of educating and transforming people with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Because of that, the result of the study was not great.

The hsien revolutionary committee organized a group of cadres and sent them deep into the schools to make investigation and study, and discovered that the remnant pernicious influence of the theory that "philosophy is something mysterious" had still not been eliminated among some leading cadres of the schools. They considered philosophy to be something profound and difficult to study and to apply. Some said "I have been teaching school for more than ten years. In the past we did not have philosophy, but did we not carry out our work successfully just the same?" This reflected that some of the leading cadres were still not sufficiently clear about the great significance of the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking.

In order to raise consciousness in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works, the hsien revolutionary committee operated a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for the leading cadres of schools. Beginning with an education on the struggle between the two lines, it led all to understand

profoundly Chairman Mao's teaching, "To lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidarity of its own organization," and directed everybody to look back at the time before the great proletarian cultural revolution when bourgeois intellectuals dominated the schools and pushed arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, and when a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie was imposed on the children on the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

This enabled all to realize that "political power in the hands of a particular class determines the implementation of the line of that particular class and serves the interests of that particular class. Today we have in our hands the power of culture, therefore we must resolutely and unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and study Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking is dialectical materialism and historical materialism, it is the scientific world outlook and methodology of the proletariat and the theoreitcal basis for the series of general and specific policies as well as the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao."

A former principal of a middle school said with feeling, "Before the great cultural revolution, I used to be very active in my work. I always wanted to run the school well, and because of that I immersed myself completely in my career, never lifting up my head to watch the road before me, and implementing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education without being aware of it. This is a profound lesson. Facts have proved that failure to study Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking would lead to the wrong road."

A comrade who had served in the leadership of a primary school for more than ten years said, "Without understanding dialectical materialism it would be impossible to implement correctly Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive, and mistakes in one-sidedness would be committed. Formerly we emphasized study for the sake of study and gave lessons behind closed doors, thereby separating ourselves from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. After this tendency was corrected, we again substituted labor for teaching and overlooked the teaching of socialist cultural lessons. In that way it was not possible to implement Chairman Mao's policy of 'enabling everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture.'"

The large amount of facts enabled everyone to realize deeply that "a serious struggle between the two lines existed on the educational front, and a violent struggle between dialectical materialism and idealism and metaphysics also existed." Under the new situation of the continued deepening of the development of struggle-criticism-transformation in schools, it is necessary to implement correctly Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education as well as his policies and tactics, train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. These cannot be carried out without the study and application of Chairman Mao's political works.

After the awareness of the line was enhanced, and in order to help some of the comrades rid their minds of the theory that "philosophy is something mysterious," the hsien revolutionary committee organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants," and enabled everyone to realize that the philosophy of Chairman Mao was the philosophy of the proletariat, and possessed a vivid class nature and practicability, that it was necessary to take the workers and peasants as teachers, and to closely integrate with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements before it could truly be mastered.

The hsien revolutionary committee also organized the leading cadres of the schools to go among the workers and teachers, to criticize with them the theory that "philosophy is something mysterious" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and their clique, and to expose the criminal plot of Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk in sabotaging the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. It invited the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to give accounts of their advanced experience in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works, so that the thinking of all could be emancipated.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The academic problem is an extremely important problem. It is the first and foremost problem." To solve the academic problem of the leading cadres of the schools, the most fundamental principle is to make them understand correctly the relationship between study and application, between the transformation of the subjective world outlook and the transformation of the objective world outlook.

The Ch'Uchiang hsien revolutionary committee, in the course of organizing the leading cadres of schools for conscientious reading and diligent study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, has firmly grasped the word "application."

One leading cadre of a middle school who had made not enough effort on the word "application" was heavily criticized by the masses at an outdoor rectification meeting. They said he merely talked but never acted, making only thunder but producing no rain. The comrades of the propaganda team of workers looked him up and had a talk with him, studied with him Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Reform Our Study," and assisted him from the plane of the struggle between the two lines to handle the academic problem. He said with deep realization, "My theory has been separated from practice. that means it has been separated from the masses and from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." Since then he has consciously gone among the masses, and studied and applied together with them Chairman Mao's works in a living way. As a result, the pace of revolutionized thinking was accelerated.

The Ch'Uchiang hsien revolutionary committee when solving the academic problem also laid emphasis on participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles by leading comrades of the schools so that they could apply what they had studied in the struggles. A responsible member of the Ch'Uchiang Middle School said with deep conviction, "There was a time before when

we only talked without acting, we had no plans and our minds were a void. We could hardly exercise leadership."

Later, we brought the revolutionary teachers and students to the factories and to the countryside to learn from the workers and peasants in the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements, and made energetic effort in the remolding of world outlook, which greatly accelerated the rate of revolutionization of the thinking of the leading body. The revolutionary teachers and students of the school very quickly brought about an upsurge of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking.

Practice has enabled us to realize that the philosophy of Chairman Mao is the philosophy of revolution, philosophy of struggle and philosophy of victory. Separated from the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and we would be unable to study and to apply anything.

"Leaders must march ahead of the movement, and not fall behind it." The Ch'üchiang hsien revolutionary committee, on the basis of running classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's philosophical thinking, has also held discussion and application meetings on living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking for the leading cadres of schools in the whole hsien. It energetically urges the leading members of the schools to take the lead in study, in discussion and in application. By means of the discussion and application meetings, it has effectively set in motion in the various schools of the hsien a penetrating development of a mass movement of living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works, accelerated the ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies of the schools, and pushed the penetrating development of educational revolution forward.

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MULTIPLE UNDERTAKINGS

Strengthen Leadership, Make Rational Arrangements for the Active Development of Diversified Economy

- An investigative report on the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline occupations and fishing in Hsikou brigade, P'ingshun hsien, Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 6, 1971)

In line with the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" laid down by Chairman Mao, and in the course of developing agricultural production and building up the mountain region, Hsikou brigade of Chinhsing commune of P'ingshun hsien in Shansi Province, led by famous agricultural labor model Li Shun-ta, has taken class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the main factor in dealing correctly with the relations between agriculture, forestry, sideline occupations, livestock breeding and fishing for the development of collective production and consolidation of the socialist collective economy.

Conscientiously Implement Chairman Mao's Policy for All-Round Development of Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock Breeding and Sideline Occupations

Fifteen years ago, great leader Chairman Mao personally endorsed a report on "Operating a commune with hard work and thrift, and building up the mountain region" by Hsikou brigade and commended the arduous struggle of this brigade, then called Chinhsing Agricultural, Forestry, and Livestock Production Cooperative, and its revolutionary spirit of building up the mountain region. The great directive provided by Chairman Mao for the people of Hsikou has pointed out the direction of advance for the building of a new socialist mountain region. The poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of Hsikou brigade, filled with high aspiration for the building of a new socialist mountain region and demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountains, have grasped grain production well and at the same time actively developed diversified economy to bring about the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline occupations and fishing.

Hsikou brigade is situated on rocky hills. In the past, the mountain top was bald and barren, and there was not a blade of grass or a plant to be seen on the hills, and the gullies were soilless and without water. At present, the barren hills are clad in green and a forest of more than 10,000 mow of cypress and fir has been formed. By the sides of the gullies and on the ridges of the hills, more than 1,000,000 timber trees have been planted and walnut and cayenne pepper and apple orchards formed. On the more than 20,000 mow of slopes, more than 5,000 mow have been developed for livestock farms. At present the brigade has more than 250 head of cattle, and the number of sheep has increased from the 400 head in the initial period of the commune to more

than 1,200 head, and the number of pigs in pen has increased some eight times since the establishment of the cooperative.

In the past, erosion here was extremely serious. Whenever there was heavy rainfall, the gullies would be filled with swift torrents that swept away houses and denuded the land. At present, owing to banning of felling of trees in the hills and the planting of trees, erosion has been brought under control. In general, soil is no longer washed down from the hills and water no longer overflows from the gullies, so that conditions are favorable for increasing agricultural production.

In the past, the land was broken into fragments. The more than 1,000 mow of farmland in the whole brigade was broken up into more than 1,680 patches, and the production of grain per mow was only several dozen catties. At present, this brigade has set up more than 500 rice mills, built more than 6,000 meters of embankments, built more than 500 mow of high-yield fields over broken stones by the banks of the river, and also carried out restoration of poor soil by adding top soil to it.

The production of grain in the whole brigade has been rising every year. In 1964, the per-mow yield of grain crossed the "Yellow River" and reached more than 600 catties. In 1969, it crossed the "Yangtze" in a single leap and the per-mow yield reached 812 catties. Last year there was another tremendous increase to more than 1,000 catties. When the commune was first set up, this brigade had to depend on the state for the supply of 30,000 to 50,000 catties of grain a year. Last year, it sold more than 300,000 catties of grain to the state instead.

The development of forest production has not only brought erosion under control and created conditions for increasing agricultural production, but also increased the supply of timber to the state and increased the income of the collective. The development of livestock industry also supplies a large amount of fine manure for agriculture. Under the logical premise of giving priority to the production of food grains, this brigade has also made rational arrangement for flour milling, vinegar making, brick and tile making, weaving, and oil pressing, totalling some fourteen types of sideline occupations. At the same time, it has organized the "ten major crafts" to actively develop brigade-run enterprises, and setting up a carpentry group, blacksmith group, agricultural machine repair group to serve agricultural production.

The development of forestry, livestock breeding and sideline occupations has provided the capital needed for the extension and re-production of agriculture. In last year, of the total income of 220,000 yuan of Hsikou brigade, more than 80,000 yuan came from forestry, fruit, timber and other sideline occupations. The sideline occupations of forestry and livestock breeding can each year earn more than 36,000 yuan for agricultural capital construction.

From practice, they realize that taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development is the correct policy for transforming nature, for building up the mountain region, and for developing socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical result. By acting in accordance

with this policy in building up the mountain region, the road taken will become increasingly broader, and the collective economy of the people's commune will become more and more prosperous.

Grasp the Struggle Between the Two Lines, Maintain the Socialist Orientation

In the process of leading the poor and lower-middle peasants in transforming nature and building up a new socialist mountain region, the Party organization of Hsikou brigade has energetically grasped the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, constantly criticized and repudiated the bourgeois tendency, and eliminated interferences that come from the right, or is "Left" in form but right in essence, and continued to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At the beginning when diversified economy was first developed, some of the people in the brigade felt that "the growing of fruits and trees and the carrying out of sideline occupations are not the work of agricultural farmers." Some also felt that "we are already busy enough with grain production, where can we find time to carry on diversified economy?"

In view of such a living idea, the leading body of the brigade organized the commune members to study over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, and criticized and repudiated the old fashioned and conservative ideas concerning the opening up of the resources of the mountain area. At the same time, they also directed commune members to make the following calculation. Hsikou had a population of more than 1,600 people, but it had only slightly more than 1,500 mow of land, which worked out to an average of less than a mow per capita. However each person had an average of more than 20 mow of hillside and wild land, and that was a natural place for the development of factory and livestock breeding. In that way the eyes of everybody were opened, and their awareness was increased, and they established the idea of "farming for the revolution, and building up the mountain region for the revolution." Everybody said, "Not only must we make effort to produce more grain from each mow of land, but we must also make an effort on the more than 20 mow of land on the hillside and develop diversified economy."

Once their thinking was clarified, their zeal increased many times. Under the leadership of the Party organization, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members built dams across the gullies, filled up the banks of rivers, and carried out agricultural capital construction in a big way. While grasping energetically the production of food grain, they also at the same time energetically carried on diversified economy and enabled a very great development to be made in the various production of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and sideline occupations.

After diversified economy was established, some of the people again suggested carrying out a bit less capital construction and grasping more sideline occupations; growing less grain and more Tang ginseng as well as other more profitable medicinal herbs. The Party organizations, upon discovering the situation, immediately organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members to study Chairman Mao's great thesis on class struggle and the

struggle between the two lines and go over once more Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Only socialism can save China," severely criticized the black merchandise of "money in command" and enabled all to know that by grasping diversified economy alone without grasping grain production, by grasping the money factor alone without paying attention to the line, there would be a danger of sliding onto the evil road of capitalism.

After understanding was heightened, the Party organization of the brigade directed the masses of commune members to grasp grain production energetically without slackening, and to wage a stubborn battle on capital construction. In last year alone, the whole brigade filled up more than 80 mow of the rocky shores of the river, turning it into fine land, and completed a series of ditch projects some 27 li long to create favorable conditions for increased grain production. Regarding the sideline occupations of this brigade, they criticized and repudiated the bourgeois tendency of "working energetically when there is greater profit, working less energetically when there is less profit and working not at all when there is no profit," and put such sideline occupations as metal work, carpentry, the brick and tile kilns, and weaving onto the track of serving agriculture to stimulate the development of agricultural production effectively.

Strengthen Leadership, Unify Planning and Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock Breeding, and Sideline Occupations

The leading body of Hsikou brigade, by studying and applying together with the broad masses of people Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in a living way, has employed materialistic dialectics in the handling of contradictions which appeared in the development of grain production and diversified economy. It has succeeded in strengthening leadership, unifying planning, and making rational arrangements and enabled agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, and fishing to develop in an all-round manner according to local needs and conditions.

At the beginning, owing to the lack of unified planning, there was no plans for afforestation, and trees were planted wherever there was soil. There was no pattern for the pasturing of sheep, and pasturing was carried out wherever there was grass. There appeared a contradiction between grain production and forestry over the use of land, and between livestock breeding and forestry over the use of the hillsides.

In view of this condition, the leading body of the brigade made a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice," and realized that in order to bring about an all-round development in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline occupations and fishing, it would be necessary to strengthen leadership, unify planning, and make rational arrangements so that subjective knowledge might correspond with objective reality.

Therefore, members of the leading body of the brigade, under the leadership of Li Shun-ta, took to their feet and carried out an on-the-spot survey of the hills and the gullies of the whole brigade, to gather first hand information for the development of the mountain region. At the same time, they mobilized the masses to draw up plans for the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline occupations and fishing. On the basis of the conditon of water supply, the weather, and the different characteristics of production, they set aside the land by the river and the shores of the river as an agricultural area, the hills further away and higher up as a forestry area for the growing of cypress and fir; the lower and nearer hills were defined as an area for the growing of fruit trees; the sides of the hills facing the sun were marked off as a pastoral area. In that way, one-sidedness was greatly reduced and consciousness strengthened.

However, man's knowledge of objective things can never be complete all at once. Following the development of capital construction, new contradictions again appeared. The reason was that on the rocky shores of the river, because of the profusion of pebbles, the scarcity of soil, and the overflowing of the river, the land was suitable only for the planting of trees and not for the growing of food crops. Therefore they planted a large number of fruit trees by the shores of the river. Later, because of the planting of trees and afforestation, erosion was brought under control, and the shores could be built into land and made into high and stable yield fields. In that way, a new contradiction came into being between food grains and fruit trees over the use of land.

Studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, they realized that in the development of agricultural production, food grains must be taken as the key link before the all-round development of other undertakings could be promoted. In view of the fact that they had plenty of people and plenty of wild land but a shortage of farmland, they transplanted some of the fruit trees to the hillsides near by the riverside, filled up and built more than 400 mow of the shores of the river into farmland, and not only grew more food grains, but also preserved the fruit trees.

Following the development of forestry and livestock production, the yearly increase in cattle and sheep and the yearly extension of the forest area, the original plan for the use of the hillsides for forestry and pasturing was unable to cope with the demands of the changing situation. Should they restrict the development of forestry and livestock breeding or should they create new conditions to meet the development of forestry and the livestock industry?

They adopted the latter method, and that is, by opening the area that had been afforestated as well as forest areas grown with grass for the grazing of cattle, they planted trees in groups on the slopes formerly used for pasturing. In that way they not only solved the shortage of grazing land, but also extended the forest area, and succeeded in making forestry and livestock breeding compliment and stimulate one another.

In order to solve the contradiction of the struggle for manpower between grain production and sideline occupations production, Hsikou brigade has adopted a method of combining mass movements with groups of special trades. Normally, it insures that more than 70 percent of the manpower is used for agricultural production, and only 30 percent of the labor is organized into forestry, livestock breeding, and sideline occupation special trade teams for the development of the diversified economy. During the tree planting and afforestation seasons, they mobilize the masses to make an assault of tree planting and afforestation. During the busy farming seasons, the special trade teams go all out to join in the race for planting and harvesting.

In the process of developing grain production and diversified economy, Hsikou brigade has correctly solved the relationship between long-term construction and current production. In the initial period of collectivization, because they paid attention only to putting in more work and adding more fertilizer to the existing land, but overlooked long-term constructions for the mountain region, they failed to control erosion and the output of food grain was not high. Later there appeared another tendency of attaching importance to the planting of trees and afforestation, and the long-term construction for developing the hills and regulating the gullies, but paying no attention to income from more work and management of existing land.

After the launching of the "learn from Tachai in agriculture" movement, they summed up the lessons from these two directions, and carried out an organic integration of long-term construction with current production. In the capital construction of farmland and water conservation, they not only grasped the building of stone dams and reservoirs and other such long-term construction items, but also grasped such items as the extension and restoration of land from which benefit could be derived in the same year. In diversified economy not only did they grasp the long-term construction of closing the hills and afforestation, but they also grasped the planting of fruit trees and weaving, and tapping items which could produce a quick return, and succeeding in using long-term construction to lead the current year's production, and letting the current year's production stimulate long-term construction, thereby enabling the situation of increased yield and increased return to appear in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and sideline occupations.

Implement the Party's Economic Policies, Correctly Draw Lines of Distinction

Hsikou brigade, in the process of developing grain production and diversified economy, has paid attention to the implementation of the Party's economic policies, and the drawing of lines of distinction to insure the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline occupations and fishing.

Owing to their inadequate knowledge of the significance of implementing the Party's economic policies, a small number of cadres of this brigade felt in the past that "as long as the general orientation is correct, a slight deviation in the implementation of the policies does not really matter." Because of this, the activism of the masses on the development of sideline occupations was affected.

In view of this condition, the Party organization promptly organized Party members and cadres to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching of "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent" and in association with reality, displayed the sweetness that could come from implementing the Party's policies, and described the bitterness that would result from contravening the Party's policies, to heighten the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres to the implementation of the Party's policies.

This brigade in the development of agricultural sideline production has paid special attention to drawing lines of distinction between the following policies distinctly.

1. On the logical premise of grasping grain production well, to draw a line of distinction between the active development of the diversified economy and the bourgeois tendency of placing money in command.

In the past, some of the cadres individually felt that the carrying out of sideline occupations was the carrying out of capitalism, and because of that they were afraid to boldly grasp diversified economy. Later, the Party organization of the brigade assisted all to study the relevant policies of the Party and enabled them to understand that the most important factor governing the development of sideline production depended on what orientation was being taken and what line was being implemented. If sideline production were to leave the track of taking agriculture as the key link, and superficially sought only profit, it would aid the growth of capitalism. If it was carried out based on the basis of actual requirements of local conditions, and in line with the provisions of the state plan, served the needs of agricultural production and the expansion of agricultural production then this kind of sideline occupation should be grasped well. This enabled everybody to ascertain the orientation, draw lines of distinction between policies and set in motion an activism for the development of diversified economy.

2. Under the condition of insuring the absolute superiority of collective economy, to draw lines of distinction between permitting the commune members to undertake a limited amount of household sideline occupation and the spontaneous trend toward capitalism.

The brigade, while actively developing collective planting of fruit trees, has at the same time permitted the commune members to make use of the available land around their houses to plant a limited amount of fruit trees, and while actively developing the collective raising of pigs has at the same time encouraged and supported the commune households to raise pigs.

3. To draw a line of distinction between material incentives and distribution based on labor done.

This brigade, under the logical premise of maintaining the placing of politics in command and ideology in the lead, has paid attention to implementing the socialist principle of distribution, based on distribution according to labor done. This has enabled production teams as well as commune members to

make outstanding achievements in the development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and sideline production, some of which yield well deserved returns.

4. To solve correctly the relationship between accumulation and distribution.

Regarding the income from diversified economy, while maintaining the use of sideline occupations to nourish agriculture, and to expand agricultural re-production, attention is also given at the same time to increasing the income of the commune members and improving their livelihood. Not only must the erroneous tendency of distributing all, eating all and not accumulating anything be opposed, but attention must also be given to overcome the tendency of excessive accumulation which might affect the livelihood of the commune members, and as far as possible enable the commune members to be able at the time of normal harvest from the development of production to gradually increase their income year to year.

- By NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

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INDUSTRY

Northeast China's Penchi Iron and Steel Company Beats First Quarter Production Targets

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 14, 1971)

northeast china's penchi iron and steel company topped all state production targets for the first quarter of the year, thanks to the efforts made by the party organizations at all levels and the revolutionary committees of the company to bring the initiative of the revolutionary workers into full play.

the production targets of steel, rolled steel, pig iron, metallurgical coke and iron ore and the rest of the 31 major products were reached ahead of time. output increased by a big margin compared with the corresponding period of last year and quality was higher. this is a new contribution in developing china's iron and steel industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the workers and cadres of the company have conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought since the beginning of this year with the determination to win greater victories in revolution and production in the first year of the fourth five-year plan. they are more consciously implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "develop the mining industry", the leading cadres paid great attention to opening mines to provide sufficient raw materials for iron and steel production. from long years of practice, they recognize that this teaching of chairman mao's must be strictly followed.

three unusually heavy snowstorms this year created some difficulties, but the miners under the leadership of the party organizations and revolutionary committees overcame the difficulties and ensured sufficient raw materials for iron and steel production.

the transportation line leading to the nanfen opencut iron mine up in the mountain was snow-bound. the workers began to uncover the road while keeping production going. as miners could not get up the mountain in time, those on shift kept on without letting the machines go idle. the workers of the following shift did not want to leave the burden to the earlier shift and trudged through the deep snow to get to work. meanwhile the mine revolutionary committee organized the people to clear the road that very night to ensure normal production.

the company's ore dressing plant and machine repair plant helped create favourable conditions for mining so as to provide more raw material for iron and steel production. while the ore dressing plant strove to tap its potential to raise efficiency, the machine repair plant tapped its and made technical innovations to make or repair parts and accessories to meet the needs of mining. the machine repair plant undertook and fulfilled far greater tasks in the first quarter of this year than any corresponding period. it can now basically meet the needs of the mines.

New Advances by Industry in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 14, 1971)

industry in the east china city of nanking hit an all-time high in the first quarter of this year with a 57 per cent increase in output valueover the same period of 1970.

output of all major products rose sharply in the current campaign to increase production and practise economy.

since the beginning of the year, the party organizations and revolutionary committees in industry have done a great deal to implement chairman mao's instruction on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party. they have led the cadres and the masses in assiduously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, studying dialectical and historical materialism, remoulding their world outlook and increasing their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. with chairman mao's philosophic thinking as their weapon, they have relentlessly criticized such conservative ideas as "output already at its peak" and "there is no further potential to be tapped", and summed up and popularized advanced experience. all this has ensured the steady increase in industrial production.

following chairman mao's teaching "develop the mining industry", the cadres and the masses have opened new iron coal and other mines. mass movements have been launched in many mines to make better use of the potential.

the fenghuangshan iron mine outstripped the state production target though it diverted more than 200 workers to open a new mine. small coal and iron mines have been built by various districts and people's communes in nanking.

about 100 factories have cooperated in producing mining and metallurgical equipment for the development of basic industry. they have rapidly turned out many powerful mining machines of high quality, such as flame-proof motors and transformers, 60-cubic metre air compressors, new-type hoisting machines and heavy type gear boxes.

the workers of nanking have severely criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy, doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. they have introduced many technical innovations in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's teaching: "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry."

workers of the light industrial machinery plant have successfully turned out a new-type pulp pump for the paper industry. the new pump is small but efficient and helps to reduce the consumption of bearings and labour intensity and increases productivity.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, workers of the nanking heat and power plant introduced bold changes in equipment and increased generating capacity to 40 per cent more than the designed figure.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Women Army Surgeon Firmly Carries Out Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line in Medical and Health Work

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 13, 1971)

an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the p.l.a. air force, han yu-fen, who belongs to an airforce unit stationed in shanghai, was warmly praised by people for her whole-hearted service to patients, mostly workers, peasants and soldiers, during the period of her advanced study in the surgery department of the city's hungkou district hospital.

remembering the misery of her childhood, she cherishes profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao and takes his great teaching "serve the people" as the criterion for her actions. after joining the army she was elected a "model attendant" and "pace-setting nurse". as a doctor she faithfully carries out chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" by constantly going to airfields, companies and the rural areas to treat fighters and working people. after coming to the hospital in december 1969 she was determined to continue to carry out and defend chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work at her new post so as to serve the people fully.

for many years the surgery department of the hospital was habituated to performing operations for all the in-patients it had admitted. as a surgeon, han yu-fen thought: "in order to serve the people better we cannot depend merely on the scalpel but must try a hundred and one ways to blaze a new trail."

an old worker who suffered from a serious stomach ailment was admitted. standard operative procedure is to remove two-thirds of the stomach. han yu-fen thought of the worker who had contributed to socialist construction. she asked herself: "the major operation might incapacitate him for productive labour. was there any other method short of an operation?"

han yu-fen consulted other doctors and decided to postpone the operation and try to find other methods of treatment. she went everywhere to collect folk remedies and medicinal herbs for treating the ailment. when she learned that a medicinal herb steamed in liquor was effective she made up the decoction.

when it was ready she went on making clear whether the medicinal liquor had any harmful side effect so as to spare the class brother unnecessary suffering. she took a big glass of the medicinal liquor although she had never drunk liquor before. she felt dizzy and hot all over. but she thought of the many revolutionary martyrs who had died to win today's happy life. it was only natural, she thought, for revolutionary medical workers to pay a price in blazing a new trail to serve the people. so she carried the experiment through to the end.

the strong medicinal liquor had an effect for more than three hours. han yu-fen gave it to the patient only after

she was sure of the appropriate dose through several experiments. as was expected, the patient took a turn for the better and his symptoms disappeared after three weeks of medication and happily returned to work.

in learning to perform operations han yu-fen was confronted with the problem of the size of the incisions. she found that some operators made big incisions while others made small ones for the same operation. the size of the incision, she thought, was not one of medical skill but of how the surgeon regards the patient. once she performed an appendectomy. after careful examination, sterilizing and applying anesthesia she made a very small incision where the patient felt the most pain before operation and the appendix was exposed. the wound healed quickly and this greatly lessened the patient's pain. with her taking the lead the hospital has made improvements on surgical incisions, prevention against infections, anesthesia and use of medicine.

in searching for new methods to treat some difficult surgical cases han yu-fen was undaunted by difficulties and showed a high sense of responsibility to the people.

a patient seriously afflicted with thromboangitis (the inflammation of the lining of an artery with clot formation) came to the hospital for treatment. many people said that this was incurable and the only remedy was amputation of the leg involved. han yu-fen was distressed to see the class brother in acute pain from the ailment. she thought that revolutionary medical workers must find ways to cure what the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medicine called incurable. they should do this with deep proletarian feelings and in the spirit of daring to think and to act. in order to cure diseases they must dare to take risks and strive to solve problem that offers as little as one per cent of hope. she went to ask advice from an old woman practitioner experienced in treating ulcerations and from experienced doctors of traditional chinese medicine and collected quite a number of folk remedies. she was determined to save the patient's leg by a combined method of western and chinese medicine. after more than two months of treatment the patient's leg showed decided improvement with granulation of the tissue on the ulcerated area.

shortly afterwards han yu-fen went back to her army unit to attend a meeting. when she returned to the hospital a nurse told her that the patient had asked to have his leg amputated and that the surgeons had scheduled the operation. when she made inquiries she found out that the patient had felt great pain for some days and some surgeons were at a loss to cure him and felt that amputation was the only solution. she drew on her two months of clinical experience with the case to analyse why the patient now felt greater pain than formerly. the pain was of a different sort. formerly the area was painful because the muscles and tissues were becoming ulcerated but now it was painful because the nerves were regaining their sensitivity. this was a good thing, not bad. she said: "revolutionary doctors should attend to the best interests of the patient. we should make every effort to save his leg. we should unswervingly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and deal with difficulties correctly exclamation"

her view won the support of the leadership, the masses and the patient himself. she continued to use the combined method of chinese and western medicine. apart from giving

the patient pain-killers, she often studied chairman mao's teachings with him to help strengthen his revolutionary determination. in this way, she cured him. a surgeon who formerly planned to amputate the leg said: "i'll never forget this. it helps me recognize where i am lagging behind in the revolutionization of my thinking. i must learn from comrade han yu-fen."

during the period of her advanced study in the hospital she was of one mind with the masses, thinking as they do and doing what they want. when a worker's wife who had been operated on had no one to take care of her children, han yu-fen allowed the patient to leave the hospital ahead of time. she went to the patient's home to change the dressings every day and set up the hospital's first "family ward". the leadership recognized the significance of setting up "family wards" and decided to popularize this method as a major issue in carrying out chairman mao's line in medical and health work in the cities. thanks to the organization of the workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team stationed in the hospital and the hospital revolutionary committee, the "family wards" have rapidly increased to 300. under scorching sun at noon or in rainstorms at night the medical workers went to treat the inhabitants. an old worker said: "formerly liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line kept the doctors aloof from the patients. today chairman mao's revolutionary line links our hearts and turns us into sisters and brothers."

during her advanced study han yu-fen treated 18 patients in "family wards".

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

English Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1971)

an english table tennis delegation led by charles murton wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships.

members of the delegation include coach bryan reginald merrett; men players william alan hydes, trevor norman taylor and l. anthony clayton; and women players jill patricia shirley and suzanne pauline piddock.

welcoming the delegation at the airport this evening were leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, tsou po-hsien, ling ching and yu chih-chao, as well as chinese table tennis players including lu chu-fang, su kuo-hsi, li ho-nan and chang tsui-chih.

richard samuel, first secretary of the office of the british charge d'affaires in china, was also present.

when delegation leader charles murton wyles and the english players stepped down from the plane, the chinese hosts shook hands with the english guests and extended their welcome. the hosts and guests were photographed together.

the hosts and guests had a cordial talk in the airport's waiting room. the chinese players said that the english players' visit to china provided an opportunity for the sportsmen of the two countries to learn from each other and exchange experience, and would certainly promote the friendship between the sportsmen and people of both countries. the english players said that they had been longing for this visit. they were very glad that their desire had now come true, they added.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Gives Cambodian New Year's Day Banquet in Honor of Responsible Members of China*

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk gave a banquet this evening in honour of responsible members of china on the occasion of the new year's day of cambodia, which falls on today.

present at the banquet were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

also present were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

samdech sihanouk and premier chou en-lai proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of the friendship between the chinese and cambodian people.

in his toast, samdech sihanouk said: it is a great honour for us and for the patriotic khmer people engaged in the resistance whom we represent to have premier chou en-lai, chief of the p.l.a. general staff huang yung-sheng, vice-premier li hsien-nien, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff wu fa-hsien and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee kuo mo-jo at our modest dinner of a khmer style on our new year's day.

samdech sihanouk said: our people, our government, whose prime minister samdech penn nouth has the honour to be among you this evening, and our people's armed forces will surely carry this struggle through to the end without any compromise or recoil, whatever the decision of our principal enemy, u.s. president richard nixon.

he said: nixon may impose the greatest sufferings and a very long war on the three indochinese peoples, but, we khmers, together with the heroic fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples, are absolutely resolved to take up nixon's most criminal challenge and fight his barbaric hordes until our indochina is cleared of them forever.

samdech sihanouk said: very respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung has said, "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory."

he said: this complete victory will inevitably be wrested from nixon and u.s. imperialism by the three indochinese peoples who have the good luck of having the people's republic of china with its heroic 750 million people as their great, reliable and invincible rear area.

proposing a toast at the banquet, premier chou en-lai said: a year of vital significance in the revolutionary

* This should be taken to mean responsible officials of the Chinese Communist Party and Government. - SCMP Ed.

history of the cambodian people against u.s. imperialist aggression has gone by. the heroic cambodian people usher in a new victorious year in the midst of the triumphant song of the great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in this time of rejoicing, on behalf of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, and on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, i extend warm congratulations to samdech and madame sihanouk, to samdech and madame penn nouth, and to the fraternal cambodian people and all commanders and fighters of the cambodian people's armed forces for national liberation.

premier chou en-lai said: under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech sihanouk as chairman, the cambodian people have in the past year closely united with the peoples of viet nam and laos, fought shoulder to shoulder with them and won brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the victories of the cambodian people and the other indochinese peoples provide energetic support for the chinese people's socialist construction, and great encouragement for the people of the world in their struggles for safeguarding national independence and against u.s. imperialist aggression. the chinese people are proud to have the heroic cambodian people as their comrades-in-arms. they will unswervingly support the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and fulfil the bounden duty of internationalism.

premier chou en-lai said: samdech sihanouk has pointed out, "the khmer people united in the national united front of cambodia and led by the royal government of national union of cambodia will carry on their fight against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys until total victory and the complete and definite liberation of the fatherland."

premier chou en-lai said: we firmly believe that the u.s. aggressors will certainly be driven out of indochina, that the cambodian people and the three indochinese peoples are sure to triumph.

the hosts and guests had a cordial talk and repeatedly proposed toasts to the brilliant victories won by the people of cambodia and the other indochinese countries in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wu teh, pai hsiang-kuo, han nien-lung, tsao cheng, kuo lu, hsieh hua, chang chi-chih, chang shih-cheng, ting hsi-lin, yuan hua-ping, ma jen-hui, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun and lu wei-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling.

also present were van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and madame van piny, and cambodian ambassador to china ker meas.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends in Osaka Prefecture and Kansai Area Welcome Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Osaka, Apr. 13, 1971)

a grand party was held by japanese advocates of japan-china friendship and people from all walks of life in tsaka prefecture and various parts of kansai, totalling more than 1,300, in osaka yesterday evening to extend warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation now on a friendly visit in osaka.

the party was given by the osaka executive committee for welcoming the chinese table tennis delegation. representatives from tokyo, nagoya, hiroshima, okayama prefecture and other places were present at the party.

thunderous applause burst out when the chinese table tennis delegation entered the place where the party was held.

in his welcoming speech, yoshiyuki chosa, chairman of the osaka council of the general council of trade unions of japan, pointed out that the chinese delegation's visit has greatly inspired the broad masses of the japanese people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism, against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, for japan-china friendship and for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

chosa added that in the 31st world table tennis championships, the chinese delegation firmly opposed the "two chinas" or "one china one taiwan" plot engineered by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. what is more, the delegation upheld the principled stand against the saigon puppet clique and the traitorous lon nol clique. chosa said that the japanese people resolutely support this just stand of china.

chosa said that the japanese people are determined to strive for further development of the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and for the widening of the patriotic united front against u.s. imperialism.

yomimatsu matsubara, representative of the osaka economic circles and chairman of the kansai headquarters of the japan international trade promotion association, also spoke at the party. he enthusiastically praised the successes scored by the chinese sportsmen in upholding the spirit of "friendship first, competition second". he expressed the conviction that the profound friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples will surely promote the normalization of japan-china relations.

in his speech, chao cheng-hung, head of the delegation, expressed heartfelt thanks to the japanese friends of various circles. he wished the japanese friends further unity in opposing u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and in advancing side by side for the promotion of the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples. he pointed out that the chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will, as always, support the valiant struggle of the japanese people and learn from the struggling japanese people.

the japanese friends kinkazu saionji and bon shiraishi were present at the party.

some members of the crew of the chinese ocean-going freighters "xiang yang", "xian feng" and "xin an" now mooring in osaka port attended the party on invitation.

also present at the party on invitation were chang-liao sai-yuan, chairman of the osaka association of chinese residents, and patriotic chinese residents in kansai area.

at the party, the japanese friends presented a big red banner to the chinese delegation. the banner bears the words "long live the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples exclamation" and is signed by participants of the party.

the party proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of militant friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples in the struggle against the common enemy. many japanese friends asked the chinese sportsmen to autograph their red banners, albums or handkerchiefs. a group of japanese boys and girls mounted the stage amidst loud applause and sang the song "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" in chinese. the hall resounded as those attending the party joined the singing. the chinese sportsmen sang songs from model revolutionary peking operas.

at noon on april 12, the chinese table tennis delegation attended a welcome party given by the osaka table tennis association. in the afternoon, they paid a visit to the hitachi ship-building yard.

on the afternoon of april 11, chao cheng-hung, head, and some members of the chinese table tennis delegation visited the chunghua tungwen school of the chinese residents in kobe. they were warmly welcomed by more than 1,000 patriotic chinese residents in kansai area. the chinese table tennis players gave a performance in the school and coaching to its students.

in the afternoon of april 11, wang hsiao-yun, deputy head, and some members of the delegation paid a visit to the institute of mao tsetung thought. they were warmly welcomed by the dean of the institute yusho otsuka, and its teachers and students.

Some Members of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leave Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1971)

lu ting, deputy head of the chinese table tennis delegation, and some members of the delegation left tokyo by air for home on april 12 after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships, according to a toho news agency report.

seeing them off at the airport were noted japanese figures of various circles chojuro kawarazaki, masao shimizu, norio shirato, ikuji yotoe, masao shimada, rinji miyaishi, fujio suganuma, masayuki yasui and others.

kim yu sun, deputy head of the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, also saw them off at the airport.

among those present at the airport were kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and representatives of the chinese residents in japan.

addressing the farewell meeting in the waiting room of the airport, chojuro kawarazaki said, the chinese table tennis delegation had visited japan and worked for the promotion of japan-china friendship, which has greatly encouraged the japanese people. he expressed the determination to make still greater efforts for strengthening the unity of the japanese and chinese people and restoring at an early date the japan-china diplomatic relations. in conclusion, kawarazaki wished the chinese people's great leader chairman mao a long life.

in his speech, lu ting expressed deep gratitude for the warmest welcome and reception accorded by the japanese people to the chinese table tennis delegation. he said: we will bring back to china japanese friends' ardent love for chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao as well as their profound friendship for the chinese people.

the meeting was wound up in the cheers of "long live the friendship between the japanese and chinese people exclamation"

CHINA AND NEPAL

Members of Goodwill Delegation of Nepalese National Panchayat Give Impressions on China Tour

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Apr. 13, 1971)

ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, said recently: "i feel that the goodwill mission has succeeded in further promoting the friendship between nepal and china."

sharma was speaking of his impressions of china at a meeting held at the national theatre here on april 9. he had led a goodwill delegation of the national panchayat for a friendly visit to china, which returned here recently.

ram hari sharma said: "we were greatly impressed by the enthusiastic welcome accorded us in china. chinese hospitality is famous in the world. they accorded us welcome and demonstrated hospitality from the bottom of their hearts."

he said: "we found a feeling of warm friendship among the chinese people from the top to the bottom. the entire 700 million chinese people cherish a profound feeling of friendship towards us 10 million people of nepal, our country and king."

the meeting was presided over by poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association. among the about 500 nepalese present were tanka prasad acharya, former prime minister; kedar man vyathit, chancellor of the royal nepal academy; jog meher shrestha, assistant minister of home, panchayat and land reform; and bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association.

wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal, was also present on invitation.

other members of the goodwill delegation also spoke at the meeting. in his speech, balaram gnarti magar said: "we have found that china has made marvellous progress in all fields. we feel extremely pleasant over the unprecedented economic prosperity attained by china under the leadership of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao."

ratna prasad kharel said: "what our chinese friends desire is that nepal should make progress and that none should interfere in its internal affairs. this was expressed not only in their speeches but also by their behaviour." he said: "china is a very intimate and close friend of ours."

jaya prasad sharma said, "the chinese people desire our progress and friendship with us."

chandra bahadur paldungwa said, "cordial welcome accorded us is beyond description. china is the closest friend of nepal, and will remain so for ever." he added that "china has made progress because of the leadership of chairman mao."

other members of the delegation adan singh kathayat, layul tamang and jiyaul haque, also spoke at the meeting.

the speeches of the nepalese friends were warmly received and punctuated by warm applause.

at the end of the meeting, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association poorna bahadur gave a speech, praising the friendship between nepal and china.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1971)

a nigerian table tennis delegation led by adegboyega adebowale efunkoya, president of the nigerian table tennis association, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china on invitation after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships. the delegation was warmly welcomed by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned and table tennis players.

members of the delegation are phillip adekunle santos, samuel wilson and babatunde obisanya.

warmly welcoming at the airport the first group of nigerian friends visiting china since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries were leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, ho kung-kai, sung ju-an and tsou po-hsien, as well as coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team, including ho tsu-pin, su kuo-hsi, li ho-nan and liang kuang-mei.

when the nigerian friends alighted from the plane, li meng-hua and others went forward and shook hands with them to extend a warm welcome. the hosts and guests were photographed together. leader of the delegation efunkoya said: we are very glad to

come to china for a visit. we believe that our visit will serve to promote the friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries.

the chinese and nigerian players had a cordial and friendly talk in the airport's waiting room. they expressed their desire to learn from and help each other during their practice and friendly matches and to contribute to promoting the friendship between the people of both countries.

CHINA AND US

All-China Sports Federation Holds Ceremony Welcoming US Table Tennis Delegation, Chinese and American Players Play Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1971)

the all-china sports federation held a ceremony this afternoon to welcome the u.s. table tennis delegation on its friendly visit to china. chinese and american players played friendly matches.

the ceremony and friendly matches took place in the capital indoor stadium. there were huge brightly-illumined streamers carrying the slogan "long live the great unity of the people of the world excalamation" when the chinese and american players entered the arena they were warmly applauded by the spectators. the american players presented the chinese players with fountain pens while the chinese players made the guests a present of "double happiness" table tennis bats and balls. then the table tennis players of the two countries started friendly matches.

graham steenhoven, head of the u.s. table tennis delegation, attended the ceremony and watched the matches.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including ting hsi-lin, tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, wang lei, wu hsiao-ta, tsou po-hsien, ling ching and yuan lu-lin.

the chinese and american players competed in men's singles and men's and women's team events. in the men's singles, american players j. howard and g. cowan faced chinese players ko cheng-yun and hu wei-hsin respectively. in the men's team event, the u.s. team fielded g. braithwaite, e. resek and g. cowan to meet chinese players li teh-yang, hsu shao-fa and chiu yen-liang. in the women's team event, american players o. soltesz, c. sweeris and j. bochenski met chinese players sheng hsin-hua, lin hsiu-ying and chu nai-chen. earlier, the players of the two countries had practised together in order to promote friendship between them and learn from each other. during the contest this afternoon, they often got together and exchanged experience. in the course of the matches, the spectators time and again applauded the players of the two countries.

at the end of the friendly matches, delegation head g. steenhoven in the company of ting hsi-lin, li ching-chuan and wang lei and others went to the arena to shake hands with the players. they were then photographed together.

before the ceremony began, ting hsi-lin met delegation head g. steenhoven and j.r. harrison and t. boggan, members of the delegation. he had a friendly conversation with them.

END

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